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LEADERS CONFER AFTER PACT COMMITTEE SESSION

LD132116 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1626 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, 11 Jun (ADN) -- After the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee member-states, the delegation heads met for a special meeting and negotiations, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Those taking part were Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State; Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of State; Nicolai Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

COMPARISON OF WARSAW PACT COMMUNIQUE, APPEAL

All the Warsaw Pact countries' party papers have carried the text of the two documents issued by the Warsaw Pact Political Committee meeting in Budapest on 11 June -- the communique and the appeal to NATO states. Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 12 June carries the communique on pages 1 and 4 and the appeal on pages 1 and 5; Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 12 June carries the appeal on page 1 and the communique on page 2; Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 12 June carries the two documents on pages 1 and 2; East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 12 June carries the appeal on page 1 and the communique on page 2; Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 12 June carries the communique on pages 1-2 and the appeal on page 3; Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 12 June carries the communique on pages 1 and 3 and the appeal on pages 3; and Warsaw TRYDUNA LUDU in Polish on 12 June on page 1 carries the appeal on page 1 and the communique on page 6. All of the versions have been compared with and found to be identical to the communique and appeal published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 June and carried the Communist Relations section of the 13 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

CSSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES ILO SESSION IN GENEVA

LD120435 Prague CTK in English 1518 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva June 11 (CTK) -- The program of the International Labour Organization (ILO) for the coming period should be more distinctly orientated on the chief questions interesting the working people, on the safeguarding of world peace and on the struggle against unemployment, Czechoslovak Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Dagmar Molkova said here today.

Speaking at the 72nd conference of the ILO, she supported Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals concerning the restructuring of economic relations on a just, equitable and democratic basis, and the socialist countries' disarmament proposals. Dagmar Molkova criticized the fact that the good experience of the socialist countries is overlooked and publicity is given to the capitalist system in the ILO. This also apparent from the misuse of the ILO system of control of the fulfillment of international agreements, and from unjustified objections designed to cast doubt on the advantages of socialism. She stressed the importance of the democratization of the ILO control system, and added that the socialist countries have elaborated proposals for its improvement.In the concluding part of her speech, Dagmar Molkova denounced the discriminatory practice of the employers' group controlled by reactionary representatives of the international organization of employers who at the current conference rendered impossible the full participation of representatives of directors of socialist enterprises in the work of the conference and threatened the universal character of the ILO.

BALKAN COUNTRIES' UNESCO CONFERENCE ENDS

AU122122 Sofia BTA in English 1755 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Sofia, June 12 (BTA) -- The Balkan Countries' National Commissions for UNESCO completed their 12th conference here today. Taking part were delegations from Bulgaria, Greece, Romania and Yugoslavia. In the course of three days they discussed their cooperation during the last two years and endorsed a programme for the period up to 1987. Their agenda included questions concerning the contribution of the Balkan subregion to the world decade for cultural development and the drafting of UNESCO's third medium-term plan (1990-19985) [date as received].

A BTA reporter asked Academician Nikolay Todorav, president of the 23rd session of UNESCO's General Conference to comment on the present meeting:

"Concrete measures were outlined for an enhancement of the scientific and cultural exchange, for the further extension of bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the Balkan countries within UNESCO," Academician Todorov said. "A very useful tradition has been continued, which is highly esteemed and steady encouraged by UNESCO. Our meetings are important because our region truned out to be one of themost active areas in the organization. The establishment of multilateral research centres in the Balkan countries can be considered to be an important way of achieving increasing closeness among the countries and the peoples: the International Association of Southeast European Studies (A.I.E.S.E.E.), the International Information Centre on the Sources of Balkan and Mediterranean History (C.I.B.A.L.), the European Centre for Higher Education (C.E.P.E.S.), the International Centre for Research in Chemistry, the Permanent Coordinating Committee for Reducing Earthquake Risks in the Balkans, etc." The final report of the conference emphasises that the Balkan subregion has in more respects than one played a pioneering role in of considerable interest to other regions, bearing in mind the varieth of socio-political and economic systems in the Balkan countries.

Recently, the Balkan countries' national commissions have been focusing on the Long-Term Subregional Programme of Cooperation in Research and Development for Educational Innovation in Southern and Eastern Europe (C.O.D.I.E.S.E.E.). Now the commissions have supported UNESCO's initiative of drafting a world history of education, as well as a number of other ideas for the activation of cooperation in the field of natural sciences, geology, ecology, history, culture, etc.

At the closing of the conference the leaders of the Bulgarian delegation, Mrs. Mariya Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs, noted that the debates in Sofia are an indisputable contribution to he consolidation of the good climate in the Balkans. Our conferences, she said, may serve as an emample of equitable cooperation among states of different social and economic orders linked geographically and historically with the strong ties of centuries-long cooperation. In Sofia we have once again convinced ourselves that these meetings offer wide possibilities for an open dialogue, for the exchange of experience of for the resolution of topical problems of mutual interest and for the raising of the intellectual potential of all countries in the Balkans.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

Shankar Arrives

AU121316 Sofia BTA in English 1225 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 12 (BTA) -- "Our relations with Bulgaria are excellent and I have come here to promote them still further in the economic, political and cultural field", Mr. P. Shiv Shankar, minister of foreign affairs and trade of India, said today. He arrived in Bulgaria on an official friendly visit. The head of the Indian diplomacy was welcomed by Mr. Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, at whose invitation the visit is taking place, by deputy ministers and by other officials.

Official Talks Begin

AU122100 Sofia BTA in English 1813 GTM 12 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 12 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs and Mr. P. Shiv Shankar, India's minister of external affairs and commerce, who is paying an official friendly visit here, held talks here today. They discussed a wide range of questions concerning bilateral relations and the international situation. Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr. P. Shiv Shankar briefed each other on the socio-economic development of Bulgaria and India, and they commended highly the two countries' achievements in various spheres of life. The progress marked by Bulgaria and India is conducive to the process of energizing mutual cooperation in different fields.

The two countries' chief diplomats defined reciprocal relations as excellent, as relations based on confidence, understanding and cooperation. Mr. P. Shiv Shankar stressed that India attaches great importance to the promotion of her ties with the socialist states, which are a vital link in his country's foreign policy, and that India regards her relations with Bulgaria as an idea of bilateral relations. This state of bilateral contacts is all the more valuable, bearing in mind that the two countries belong to different social systems.

The Indian guest spoke about his country's policy towards her neighboring states, about the attempts by certain imperialist quarters to destablize India. Despite all these attempts, democracy is in the process of consolidation in India. The Indian foreign minister indicated that tensions in the area of the Indian Ocean are stirred by external forces, which compels India to pay special attention to her own security. The U.S. provides Pakistan with most up-to-date weapons, a fact which has a destablizing impact on the relations between India and her neighbor.

The guest told about India'a activities in the Nonaligned Movement, where she is seeking a consolidation of opinions on the major issues of our time, and about his country's work within the framework of the initiatives advanced by the six heads of state or government aimed at strengthening world peace and security.

Mr. Petur Mladenov dwelt on the complicated and strained international situation, the result of the actions of imperialism and more specifically of the policy of nuclear arms race and neoglobalism pursued by the U.S. He stressed the paramount importance of the question maintaining world peace, the need for all people on the planet, irrespective of their ideological and other differences, to work for the establishment of lasting peace. In this connection, the chief Bulgarian diplomat commended highly the Soviet peace initiatives, directed at the consolidation of security and detente. Regret was expressed over the fact that the number of concrete disarmament proposals put forward by the U.S.S.R. and the other socialist countries have failed to meet with a positive response from the NATO states.

The Bulgarian foreign minister familiarized the guest with the latest peace initiatives advanced by a the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states at its meeting which ended in Budapest yesterday. Regional conflicts were another topic of discussion.

Mladenov Hosts Dinner

AU122007 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] On 12 June Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, gave an official dinner of honor of P. Shiv Shankar, India's minister of external affairs and commerce. The dinner, which took place in a friendly atmosphere was attneded by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Indian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; ministers; and leaders of public organizations and creative organizations and institutes.

Zhivkov Receives Shankar

AU130951 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov a short time ago received P. Shiv Shankar, minister of foreign affairs and commerce of India. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, took part in the meeting. P. Shiv Shankar was also received by Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and also by Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian section of the joint Bulgarian-Indian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

Shankar Statement Reported

AU132016 Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 13 (BTA) -- India's foreign minister assesses highly the Bulgaro-Indian relations. Mr. P. Shiv Shankar, who was on a two day official friendly visit to this country, told journalists before he left the country that his talks with Mr. Todor Zhivkov and other official figures, as well as with Bulgaria's Foreign Minister Mr. Petur Mladenov, had been fruitful and on a wide scope. The leader of Indian diplomacy stressed the upgrade development of the bilateral cooperation in the economic, political and cultural sphere, the unanimity of opinions on the main issues of the present days and most of all those related to preservation of peace and security in the world.

Commenting on India's relations with the socialist countries, India's minister of external affairs and trade said that they are cordial and have been such as early as the time when India has fought for its independence.

The guest assessed as sincere this week's address of the Warsaw Treaty member-states to the NATO member-states, to all European countries, for reduction of armed forces and weapons in Europe. He said that this document is a step forward on the road of consolidation of peace and security on the planet. Mr. P. Shiv Shankar stressed that the U.S. and other Western countries should answer positively to this address, which would be in interest of mankind.

India's foreign minister analyzed the internal political situation in India paying special attention to the demographic problems, to the need to considerably increase the agricultural and industrial production. He marked that India has other problems as well, which have been brought about by foreign forces, that there are plans for destabilization of the country, for breaking its unity and integrity.

"India has evidence for external interference in the events in Punjab," stressed the leader of India's diplomacy. Despite the difficulties the central government believes in the possibilities for political settlement of the problems.

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS HELD IN SWEDEN

AU141453 Sofia BTA in English 0705 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm, June 14 (BTA) -- Political consultations between the foreign ministries of Bulgaria and Sweden were held on June 12 and 13, 1986. The Bulgarian side was headed by Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Sweden. The head of the Bulgarian delegation was received by Mr Pierre Shori, first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The Bulgaro-Swedish relations were assessed as traditionally good and friendly. The two deputy ministers spoke about the existing possibilities for the further activation of these relations through joint efforts. The Bulgarian delegation recommended concrete steps for the broadening of the bilateral cooperation in the political field on topical international issues whose settlement would be of interest to both countries.

The participants in the talks noted the significance of the new proposal in the address of the Warsaw Treaty member-states on the gradual limiting of the armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe. Serious attention was paid to the developing of the detente process in Europe and in particular, to the Stockholm conference and the forthcoming Vienna meeting, to international security and the proposal to ban all nuclear tests. The participants discussed the idea of the establishment in northern Europe and the Balkans of zones free of nuclear weapons. They noted a coincidence of the two countries' positions in respect to these issues. The deputy ministers discussed certain regional conflicts in different parts of the world and noted the need to find peaceful solutions.

BULGARIAN-JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC TALKS ASSESS TIES

AU132020 Sofia BTA in English 1736 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 13 (BTA) -- Consultations between the foreign ministries of Bulgaria and Japan were held in Sofia today. The Bulgarian delegation was headed by Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Japan [as received], and the Japanese, by Mr Shinichi Yanai, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Japan.

The particpations sin the talks noted with satisfaction that the relations between Bulgaria and Japan are developing successfully. They expressed their willingness to contribute to the further broadening of the constructive dialogue and the mutually beneficial cooperation.

The Bulgarian side to the talks spoke about Bulgaria's Balkan policy and emphasized upon her efforts at establishing zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in the region. In discussing the international issues, the two deputy ministers shared the convictions that all nuclear weapons must be destroyed under strict international control.

Mr Shanichi Yanai was received by Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON CHNOUPEK VISIT ISSUED

AU091126 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Jun 86 p 2

["Joint Bulgarian-CSSR Communique"]

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, made a friendly, working visit to Bulgaria from 5-7 June.

The CSSR minister of foreign affairs was received by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. The meetings took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Bohuslav Chnoupek laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov and paid his respects to the coffin of the great son of the Bulgarian people and noted figure of the international communist and workers' movement.

During their talks the two ministers of foreign affairs exchanged information on the construction of socialist society in their countries, and on the decisions adopted by the 13th BCP and 17th CPCZ Congresses. They also discussed issues related to bilateral relations and topical international issues. The two ministers noted with satisfaction that relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR are developing dynamically on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and in the spirit of the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance. They stressed the exceptional importance of the meetings between Todor Zhivkov and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, for comprehensively developing cooperation between the two socialist countries and their peoples.

The ministers of foreign affairs stressed that the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries have a decisive role in developing their countries. They expressed the firm determination of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR to make all efforts to futher strengthen the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries in order to increase the effectiveness of their cooperation in implementing policy, coordinated within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and related to the cardinal issues of our time, and the measures for their practical solution, which are to be adopted.

The two ministers stressed the readiness of their states to contribute to further perfecting socialist economic integration, and pointed out the historical significance of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technological Progress of the Member-States of CEMA Until the Year 2000, adopted in 1985 in Moscow. They expressed support for normalizing relations between CEMA and the EEC, something which would be an important precondition for expanding their economic and scientific-technical cooperation on a mutually beneficial and equal basis, without any discrimination.

The ministers of foreign affairs expressed serious concern over the alarming and dangerous stage of the present international situation. The basic cause of the existing tension is the aggressive and militaristic policy of the United States which, supported by some of its NATO allies, does not relinquish its hegemonistic ambitions and striving to achieve military superiority. Their course of intensifying the arms race and transferring it to space evokes particular alarm. New concerns in this area were evoked by the decision of the U.S. Administration to not adhere to the agreements on limiting strategic offensive weapons, achieved within the USSR.

The two sides expressed their categorical conviction that the policy of military confrontation has no future, that the peaceful coexistence of states with different social system is the only sensible alternative.

They stressed that if goodwill and new political thinking are present, it is possible and necessary to overcome the tension and return international relations to detente on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security.

The sides confirmed the necessity of adopting energetic measures aimed at stopping the arms race, especially the nuclear one, and beginning disarmament. The two ministers highly evaluated the program on creating comprehensive international security, announced by the 27th CPSU Congress. They stressed the exceptionally important significance of the declaration of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on totally liquidating nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of the century. Stressing that the Soviet initiatives correspond with the inexorably strict requirements posed by the nuclear century to the political leaders of all countries, the ministers expressed the readiness of their states to cooperate closely with the USSR and the other socialist countries in contributing to the practical implementation of these initiatives.

The ministers of foreign affairs stressed the urgent necessity of releasing mankind from nuclear weapons and banning all nuclear tests, as an important step in this direction. They expressed full support for the unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing, announced by the USSR and extended until August 1986. The two sides noted that creating nuclear-free zones, including in the Balkans, is an important means of decreasing the danger of a nuclear war, strengthening stability, and improving the international climate.

It was stressed that decreasing the level of military confrontation in Europe is one of the most important tasks in the struggle against the nuclear danger. The two ministers highly evaluated the initiative to totally liquidate the USSR and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, which was developed in the recent Soviet proposal of May 1986. The same goal is also being pursued by its initiative on significantly reducing conventional weapons and troops in Europe, while exercising appropriate control.

The constructive Soviet proposals on generally liquidating chemical weapons have an essential significance in this respect. They create a favorable opportunity for signing an appropriate international convention. The ministers stressed that the creation of chemical weapon-free zones is an important step toward solving this problem, and stressed their countries' positive contribution in this direction -- the declaration-appeal of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania on turning the Balkans into a chemical weapon-free zone, and the initiative of the CSSR and the GDR on creating a chemical weapon-free zone in Central Europe. The topicality of these proposals is stressed even further by NATO's decision to commence the production of binary chemical weapons.

The ministers of foreign affairs noted that the problems of peace and security in Europe significantly influence the situation in the world as a whole and stressed the necessity of developing the Helsinki process in a balanced manner. Voicing support for successfully concluding the first stage of the Stockholm conference, the ministers expressed their countries' conviction that understanding the close, mutual dependence of the interests of the European peoples and securing businesslike and constructive cooperation in all areas are a decisive precondition for the continent's peaceful future and detente. The forthcoming Vienna meeting of the CSCE participating-states can make an important contribution in this respect. The constructive and realistic character of the socialist countries' proposals at the MBFR talks in Vienna, made on 20 February 1986, and the necessity of achieving faster progress at the talks were pointed out.

The two ministers decisively condemned the striving of certain revanchist forces to put a question mark over the territorial-political realities established in Europe as a result of World War II and the postwar development.

The two sides expressed solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America to strengthen their national, political, and economic independence, and against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid. In this context they decisively denounced the interference of imperialist forces in the internal affairs of sovereign states, and the course of military, political, and ideological dictat adopted by them. Aggressive actions against Libya, continuing provocations against the Central American countries, kindling of hotbeds of tension in the Middle and Near East, and the approach toward the problems of the African Continent are indicative expressions of this course. Being principled opponents of all terrorism, including state terrorism, the two states expressed readiness for constructive cooperation with all states in order to uproot terrorism from international life.

The talks took place in a spirit of fraternal friendship and cooperation, and with total unity on all matters discussed. Bohuslav Chnoupek invited Petur Mladenov to make a friendly visit to the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION WITH JAPAN ENDS

AU122110 Sofia BTA in English 1820 GMT 12 Jun 86

["Bulgaria-Japan: Fruitful Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 12 (BTA) -- Senior representatives of the business interests in Bulgaria and Japan here assessed positively bilateral commercial contacts. In comparison with 1984, the 1985 countertrade marked a ten-fold increase. Export lists are diversified annually. Particularly active is the cooperation in electronics, machine building, the chemical and the light industries, agriculture, and the food industry. The protocol on the fifth session of the Mixed Intergovernmental Commission on Economic Cooperation Between Bulgaria and Japan, which was signed here today, lays emphasis on the importance of meetings and talks at different levels.

The session discussed the possibilities to open offices of the Navigation Maritime Bulgaria [as received] and of the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank in Japan. The extension of cooperation in air transport was also on the agenda. A draft agreement on the avoidance of double taxation and on the encouragement and protection of investments was also considered. The protocol envisages a further expansion of cooperation in mechanical engineering, the chemical industry, electronics and the light industry. An increase is planned for the exchange of agricultural and food-industry specialists. An important role is given to the encouragement of industrial cooperation.

Today Mr. Ognyan Doynov, Bulgaria's deputy premier and chairman of the Economic Council, received the head of the Japanese delegation Mr Shinchi Yanai, deputy minister of foreign affairs. They discussed the further expansion of trade and economic cooperation.

MLADENOV VIEWS WORLD SITUATION AT BONN DINNER

AU021636 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 May 86 pp 1, 5

[Report on speech by Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, at a dinner given in his honor by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, in Bonn on 21 May]

[Text] After confirming the general assessment that the Bonn talks had been held in an atmosphere of frankness and mutual respect, the Bulgarian foreign minister underlined that our country sees the need for a political dialogue not only in bilateral relations.

He expressed the conviction that the content of the bilateral cooperation in a number of fields could be richer if it was implemented in an atmosphere of political detente. "The present-day extremely complex and dangerous international situation," stated Petur Mladenov, has appropriate repercussions both on political contacts and in other fields. As a fresh example of this, I might point to the unjustified decision of the EEC to halt the import of certain goods from socialist countries, including Bulgaria. We are worried not so much by the losses which both the one and, I would say, the other country may bear. We are worried by the fact that the motives for such administrative measures are political. Practice has shown, including in Bulgarian-West German economic relations, that economic cooperation on an equal rights basis without discrminatory measures is equally beneficial to all. Our country supports the further development of such cooperation."

Dwelling on the topical international problems that had been examined, Petur Mladenov confirmed the common view of both countries that the situation in the world today is extremely dangerous, that the reason for this is the continuing arms race, and that the solution to this situation can only be found by means of negotiations. He also dwelt on differences in the assessment of the reasons that have led to the present period of an exceptionally complex international situation. Guided by the desire for real progress to be achieved in the efforts for disarmament and identical security, stated the Bulgarian minister, we must learn how to think in new categories, and not only to think, but also to act in a new way. The way toward this is frank, honest, and constructive negotiation, which should lead to results of common significance and not serve the achievement of one-sided goals; negotiations, based on the principle, which is realistic for our times -- the principle of equality and identical security.

In order to put these principles into practice, emphasized Petur Mladenov, the countries of the socialist community are acting from clear and coordinated positions in entirely supporting the Soviet disarmament program set out in Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration of 15 January. "We support and welcome," he stated, "the new extension of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on all nuclear tests, and make an appeal for this great historic opportunity not to be missed. I wish to stress that a single incident with the atom of peace, however tragic it may be, is not a great danger for mankind. The great, fatal danger lies in the nucleus of the atom of war. The efforts of all must be directed against it, a state of psychosis must be created against it, the powers of oratory should be used for this purpose. When we speak of the need for disarmament, it should be realized that the prospects for disarmament cannot be cloudless if space weapons are brought into the heavens."

Later Petur Mladenov dwelt on the historic importance of the Helsinki conference, which confirmed on an international basis the European realities after World War II. These realities," he said, "lie at the basis of the peaceful development and cooperation in Europe. Every attempt to violate them, or to tolerate such attempts in any form whatsoever, creates tension and insecurity." He dwelt later on our country's consistent efforts to develop good-neighborly relations in the Balkans and recalled the proposal for the signing of bilateral agreements, which would include a code for good-neighborly relations between the Balkan countries, renunciation of territorial claims, and agreement not to allow the territories of the relevant countries to be used for hostile aims and actions against one another. This goal is also served by the efforts to turn the region into a nuclear-weapon-free zone and to eliminate chemical weapons in the Balkans.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY EGYPT'S 'ABD AL-MAJID

Meets Chnoupek

LD122019 Prague CTK in English 1848 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 12 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Egyptian colleague Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid dealt with relations between the two countries and the present international situation here this afternoon.

In a frank and constructive discussion they noted that bilateral contacts have been dynamically developing recently in all spheres of common interest. The Egyptian minister voiced the conviction that his visit to Czechoslovakia opens a new stage in contacts between the two countries.

Both ministers described political dialogue as an important means helping a better mutual understanding and called for its extension. They underlined the importance of economic and trade contacts which have been developing on the basis of mutual advantage, good relations of partnership of a long standing and which have dynamically grown recently. They pointed out that bilateral economic cooperation is developing primarily in branches which are crucial for the orientation of the development of the Czechoslovak and Egyptian national economies.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said that Czechoslovakia is prepared to widen its offer of complete plants, machinery and other products and extend its imports by adding interesting non-traditional Egyptian products, including consumer goods. Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid pointed out the interest of his country in the promotion of economic cooperation, including in the spheres of agriculture and tourism. It was noted that cultural contacts are developing satisfactorily.

Chnoupek on Pact Proposals

LD122238 Prague CTK in English 2116 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 12 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak-Egyptian talks confirmed both countries' interest to develop relations in the political, economic and cultural spheres, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said here tonight at a dinner he gave for his Egyptian colleague Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid.

He stressed that Czechoslovakia and its allies want to achieve permanent peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems, build foundations for a comprehensive system of international security, and work for the liquidation of all nuclear weapons as proposed by Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

Bohuslav Chnoupek emphasized the significance of the Budapest session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee and its appeal for substantial reduction of armed forces and conventional armament in Europe.

He said in conclusion that Czechoslovakia fully supports the creation of a firm material, political and organizational basis for star peace as proposed today by the Soviet premier to the U.N. secretary general.

In his speech, Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid stressed that Egypt and Czechoslovakia agree that international disputes must be solved peacefully, and both countries want a political dialogue.

Egypt, a founding and active member of the Non-Aligned Movement, is ready to share Czechoslovakia's endeavour to help liquidate the hotbeds of international tension, the Egyptian foreign minister added.

PRAGUE COMMENTS ON LATEST WARSAW PACT PROPOSALS

LD122103 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Antonin Kostka commentary: "In the Interest of Europe and World Peace"]

[Text] The meetings of the highest organs of the community of European socialist countries have a markedly peaceful tradition. On their initiative in 1985 there was the first considerable reduction of their own armed forces by almost 2.5 million men. This initiative was the impulse behind the birth of the effort for collective security in Europe and the first project toward a ban on chemical weapons. The initiative of the Political Consultative Committee preceded the Vienna talks on the reduction of men and arms in central Europe; it was the initiative of the committee which gave Europe its Magna Carta of peace, the Helsinki Final Act. It was therefore quite logically expected that the present session would also put forward important topics for further qualitative improvement in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and international understanding.

Today we can say that this expectation was not disappointed. The appeal to the NATO states and all European countries which emerged from the session is characterized by several new elements which considerably increase both the attractiveness and the possibility of implementation of the proposals being put forward. In particular, the fact that the appeal, which is in fact a program for European demilitarization, is addressed to all European countries moves the question of the fate of Europe to a wider base. It is no longer just a question of relations between the two political military groups, but it has become the affair of all Europeans. The project for a gradual demobilization of men at arms and the liquidation of their armaments -- at the beginning of the nineties it should reach half a million on each side -- the creation of demilitarized zones, and other measures proposed create a point of departure for the Stockholm and Vienna conferences which have for years now been marking time.

Another important new thing is the fact that the measures proposed do link up with the worldwide disarmament process, but they are considered individually, separately, without mutual conditions or any binding conditions which could make their adoption more difficult. And last, but of course far from least, is the very constructive new approach to the question of verification. As well as the use of international means, including satellites, what is being proposed is the creation of a permanent international consultative and control commission with inspection on site and the setting up of permanent control bodies for the whole area under demilitarization from the Atlantic to the Urals.

We all know, however, that a good proposal will not in itself change everything. This depends largely on whether there is success in implementing it. In the case of the new proposals from the Warsaw Pact, the reaction of the West is considerably cautious because the advantages and usefulness of these proposals are too obvious.

And so, next to the positive evaluations, there is no lack of the obligatory excuses about the need for careful study, or the worn out propaganda warning that the aim of the proposals is an attempt to drive a wedge between the United States and its West European allies. The strength and weight of the new proposals from the socialist countries is not, however, measured by the benevolence with which the West wishes or does not wish to accept it. Besides, one cannot expect any enthusiasm for any disarmament project from an alliance whose leading organs have only recently voted for further stepping up arming, including the production of new generation chemical weapons and participation in U.S. space arming.

The strength, weight, and importance of the new proposals rests somewhere else -- in the fact that they correspond completely unequivocally, and undeniably to the interests of the whole of Europe and all nations of the world in the fact that they are in complete harmony with the demands of the time and the aims of the efforts by the whole world for the survival of humanity, for overcoming the pitfalls of the nuclear age. The indisputable uniqueness and importance of the new proposals is given by the simple fact that without the realization of the goals which are set out in them, the future development of our continent is unthinkable. The future of Europe is simply indivisible from the success of the struggle for its demilitarization, and in the same way it is indivisible from the future of humanity because it is precisely Europe which is the most threatened sector of the world, and efforts to save must always be concentrated on the most threatened sectors. The strength and weight of the new proposals is also given by the unity and deepened joint action of the socialist countries in all political, economic, and international questions, as was confirmed many times at the Budapest session. And precisely this, contained in the new initiatives, gives new enthusiasm, strength, daring, trust and hope to all people who believe in peace and international understanding.

PRODUCTION COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PRC

LD121612 Prague CTK in English 1543 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 12 (CTK) -- A protocol listing Chinese plants to be reconstructed and modernized with Czechoslovak participation, and suggestions for cooperation in production was signed here today at the end of talks with a delegation of the Chinese State Economic Commission. The delegation, headed by chairman of the commission Lu Dong, has been visiting Czechoslovakia since June 7 to learn about the management of the Czechoslovak national economy and discuss possibilities of further economic and technological cooperation. Lu Dong signed the protocol together with Vladimir Janza, minister-deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak State Planning Commission.

OFFICIAL DEPARTS FOR LIBYAN SOLIDARITY MEETING

AU100752 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jun 86 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and chairwoman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Womens Union, left Prague by air on Friday [6 June] to attend an international meeting of solidarity with the Libyan people and for transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, to be held in Athens on 7-8 June. The meeting is sponsored by the International Democratic Federation of Women and the Federation of Greek Women.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN UK

LD092206 Prague CTK in English 2032 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] London June 9 (CTK correspondent) -- Bohumil Urban, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, opened talks on the development and prospects of Czechoslovak-British trade with several British Government officials today.

Bohumil Urban met with Minister for Trade Alan Clark, Chairman of the East European Trade Council Lord Shackleton, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Tim Renton and Secretary of State for Trade and Industry Paul Channon. The latter invited the Czechoslovak minister for the visit.

Questions concerning present trade exchanges between Czechoslovakia and Britain and ideas aimed at expanding economic cooperation, including on third markets, were dealt with.

Bohumil Urban visited today the Rank-Xerox company which has trade contacts of a long standing with Czechoslovakia.

Departs Following Visit

LD121136 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Bohumil Urban, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, today ended his talks with British officials on the current state and prospects for Czechoslovak-British trade, and left for home. He described the talks as bilaterally useful. He told the London CTK correspondent that they created a base for greater cooperation in production and on third markets. Talks about removing obstacles to the export of Czechoslovak goods to the British market were also useful.

STROUGAL, GDR'S BEIL DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

LD051747 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Today in Prague Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government received Gerhard Beil, GDR minister of foreign trade, who is visiting Czechoslovakia. During their conversation both representatives emphasized the positive results achieved in the development of economic cooperation which are reflected in an annual growth in the volume of mutual goods exchange. At the same time they emphasized that in the next production period cooperation and specialization must be continually aimed more emphatically at those sectors and professions which make a decisive contribution to the modernization of production and the intensification of the national economies of Czechoslovakia and the GDR. At the same time they pointed out some possibilities of the widening and intensification of economic cooperation.

ACCORD WITH AUSTRIA ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

AU140741 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 24 April carries on page 6 a 1,000-word article by Jan V. Svec, entitled "One of the Basic Duties of Mankind; Knowledge Acquired From Austria's Environmental Protection." After noting the need to coordinate practical measures for environmental protection throughout the world, since environmental damages take no note of natural, geographic, or political frontiers, Svec says:

"Currently the contacts between Czechoslovakia and neighboring Austria are steadily intensifying. At present an appropriate interstate agreement lies ready for signature. A few days ago, a group of Czechoslovak journalists visited Austria at the invitation of the Austrian Federal Press Office, to acquaint themselves with certain issues of the local environmental protection." Svec then proceeds to describe Austria's natural and climatic conditions, and states: "It is only natural that both the population, and the country's representatives more and more clearly realize the need to protect the country from internal or external influences which increasingly harm nature and the environment in general." The air polluted by the industries of Great Britain, France, and the FRG is brought by the winds over Austria, and the dense automobile traffic does not help, either, Svec says. Thus, "since our countries are immediate neighbors, the problems are common, or at least very similar, to both of them; and they can be resolved in a coordinated manner, by proceeding jointly, and by exchanging knowledge, experience, and the results of monitoring and various measurements, and even of complete studies." Svec goes on to say "We have several neighboring regions, localities, and factors of this kind, which logically require a harmonized course, and agreements on joint solutions." After noting the situation on the Danube as an example, Svec adds: "Similarly the effects on nature of building hydro-projects are also involved. And this, like certain other issues, demands a balanced and mutually useful course also from the viewpoint of environmental protection, both in our own country and in Austria, but a also in other surrounding countries. Obviously the interstate agreement that is being prepared is counting on all this."

Svec then goes on to sketch various measures undertaken in Austria for environmental protection, saying that some of them are no longer effective enough and thus are about to be tightened. "One must believe," he concludes, "that the agreement, which is being prepared between the two countries and which is to be signed this year, will signify yet another important step and bilateral contribution to the constant improvement of cooperation in environmental protection not only in the CSSR and Austria, but also within the broader European area."

SMENA CAUTIONS AGAINST MONEY EXCHANGE

AU021430 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 27 May 86 p 5

["J.T." article: "Watch Out for Forged Foreign Currencies; Pound Sterlings From Secret Workshops"]

[Text] Prague (JT) -- Forged 100-dollar banknotes, seized together with their owners at the beginning of this year's tourist season in Prague, are not the only forged currencies being brought to our country.

According to the information supplied by specialists of our criminal service, also deutsch marks and French francs of various denominations -- albeit in smaller quantities -- have come to our country, as well as Italian lire and British pounds sterling. The latter ones originate from secret workshops that existed during World War II. During the war they were supposed to disrupt the British economy. Despite the fact that these banknotes have been produced by highly competent forgers with modern techniques, they are being identified in our exchange facilities and seized together with their owners, who risk criminal prosecution. It definitely does pay to refuse an offer to exchange our money for foreign currencies with tourists or currency speculators, no matter how attractive the offer.

U.S. SAID ENGAGED IN 'POLITICAL LAYING OF MINES'

LD081317 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Jiri Cebrovsky commentary]

[Text] Laying mines is a considerably risky business. It therefore follows that it is a hazardous occupation for those who do it. I am not, however, referring to this profession in the form of soldiers laying mines somewhere in the terrain but of political laying of mines on the whole planet. In this activity detonators or fuses are not put in place by hand but, as in the military context, political laying of mines is the preparation of explosions. The blasts are intended to break up and destroy even the little that has been built up in recent years in the area of important international agreements.

The power circles in the United States have taken up the laying of mines on the international scene, and they do it with such vehemence that it has startled even their most loyal satellite. An example of this is the statement by Washington that it intends to abandon the SALT II agreement, which the United States entered into with the Soviet Union but has not yet ratified. As is now customary -- and it would be surprising if it were otherwise -- Washington has used the worn out buck-passing practice of accusing the Soviet Union. Once again pseudo-arguments have appeared about alleged Soviet supremacy forcing the United States to stop upholding the SALT limits.

The second mine is the invention that the Soviet Union does not uphold every detail of the agreement and that it even violates it. The culmination of this mendacious campaign was the speech by Edward Rowney, the U.S. President's advisor for matters of arms control, who said, and I quote: President Reagan's decision to stop upholding the limits of the SALT II agreement will have a positive and healthy effect on Soviet-U.S. talks, which are a dead end. These words border on absurdity. After claiming that abandoning the SALT II agreement will represent progress in disarmament talks and -- thinking of the likely words of Reagan's advisor -- that peace and security will thus be strengthened, the very walls of the White House should blush in shame. It is clear to every sensible and rationally thinking person that the end of the SALT agreement is the beginning of another fervent and uncontrollable arms race fever, not just in terms of increasing the number of arms but, in particular, the introduction and installation of new and even more destructive weapons. This is the real reason the United States wants to back away from SALT.

The limit set by the agreement has been reached. The United States cannot increase the number of cruise missiles launched from aircraft without exceeding that limit. The Navy demands Trident missiles. For the Navy to get them without a violation of the agreement the existing Poseidon would have to be scrapped. The Air Force wants 200 MX missiles, but according to SALT it is entitled to only half that number. These are the reasons for the attack on SALT. The people against it are those obsessed by the thought that they will gain military supremacy over the Soviet Union and thus rule the world and circles closely linked with the octopus of the military industrial complex of the United States.

Reagan's government lays one mine after another for the sake of its interests. Its program to militarize space is in fact a mine aimed against the safety of the whole world. The SALT I agreement is a hot topic of discussion and already there are signs that Reagan would like to deal in the same way with the 1972 ABM agreement.

The attitude of Reagan's government to the SALT II agreement has not only startled U.S. allies, but also a number of their own politicians. Congressman Norman Dicks said that this week that President Reagan's decision is the worst decision he has even made. Senator Edward Kennedy expressed his view with similar words.

About 200 members of Congress have already signed a request that Reagan change his view on the strategic agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States. He described their attitude, however, as unwise and not useful, and Reagan's subordinates described all those who favor preserving SALT as traitors. They also responded with irritation to the reaction Reagan's decision caused in Western Europe.

Allies in the North Atlantic alliance are angry that the U.S. President, just as in a number of other cases, did not take their views into account at all. The United States has once again shown a catastrophic lack of feeling and consideration toward their partners. They have hit us below the waterline; it is clear that NATO is not an alliance of equals, as is being claimed, but is a tame poodle that the United States strokes when it does what is wanted and inconsiderately kicks aside when it does not -- these are only a few views stated by the West European press, reflecting the opinion of the ruling parties of the alliance. It is becoming clear that no NATO member except the United States wishes to violate the SALT II agreement. U.S. actions are becoming too much for West European states, and their governments are now looking for a way out of this affairs. The West German paper, FRANKFURTHER RUNDSCHAU, wrote: The announcement of U.S. intentions is shocking. People are asking what will follow: An end to the process of arms control or even cold war. During the birth of the SALT II agreement in 1979, the [West German] Foreign Ministry announced that without this agreement there would be a general impression that the United States had opted for confrontation and not for cooperation and peace. Has the U.S. decision now gone that far? These are worrying questions, and they are not being posed just by that West German newspaper.

This concern is heightened by another mine which was laid this week by the White House in the form of the 12th nuclear test in Nevada. It is true that this was not a mine aimed against an agreement because the United States does not want to agree to the Soviet moratorium. Its consequences, however, are no less dangerous. This mine was aimed against the continually growing movement of 100 million people who demand a ban on nuclear tests and in fact against all those who justifably see in the continuing tests in the Nevada dessert a hazardous step by Washington aimed at increasing world tension. Also, one important thing cannot be ignored: The charge in Nevada exploded after the world had been informed about the message of Mikhail Gorbachev, the highest Soviet party and state representative, to Javier Perez de Cuellar, United Nations secretary general. In his message Mikhail Gorbachev expressed readiness to meet immediately with Ronald Reagan in order to agree on an end to nuclear tests because such an agreement would be a practical step to nuclear disarmament.

The world noted the reply of the U.S. layer of mines. Just as before, it noted other equally dangerous smoldering U.S. bombs. It is possible to express the conviction that the number of those aware of how deep the chasm is between the words and deeds of the United States Government has risen.

COMMENTARY ON "NEW FRIENDSHIP" BETWEEN U.S., PRC

AU270402 Bratisalva ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 17 May 86 p 5

["Fu"-signed commentary in the "What Is Talked About" column: "Yang Dezhi in the United States"]

[Text] Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, made a brief visit to the Hawaiian islands, where the Japanese Navy had attacked the U.S. Navy in the past and where it is now harmoniously drilling side by side with the U.S. Navy in the provocative "Rimpac-86" maneuvers. The Hawaii command of the American Pacific 7th Fleet is one of the military installations which Dezhi inspected during his 2-week visit to the United States, a visit officially called a "friendly visit." In Washington he conducted negotiations with Caspar Weinberger, minister of war, as well as with Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces. When he was still chief of staff of the Navy, the admiral had visited the PRC, in the same way that it was visited by all other members of the joint chiefs of staff. Their visits were now returned by chief Yang Dezhi, CPC Central Committee Politburo member.

According to a TASS announcement, his negotiations concentrated on the "Program of Military-Technical Cooperation." In this context Washington welcomed the guest from Beijing with good news: The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has recommended approving the sale of sets of electronic equipment -- one costing $10 million -- for the modernization of 55 Chinese fighter planes. According to all signs, the objections raised by die-hard advocates of the Taiwan regime will be alleviated by the talks conducted between the Beijing and Taipei transport airlines -- the first such talks between the PRC and the Taiwan authorities -- on the return of the enormous Boeing-747 plane taken by its pilot to Guangzhou on the Chinese mainland when he fled from the Chinese island.

Thus, the U.S. electronic equipment in Chinese fighter planes will probably become yet another "expression of endeavors for new friendship," among which Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff, also included in his trip through the United States.

HUSAK ISSUES ORDER OF DAY ON LIBERATION JUBILEE

AU270925 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 May 86 pp 1,2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak issued the following order on the 41st anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's fight for national liberation and of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army:

Comrades members of the CSSR Armed Forces! World War II was concluded in Europe 41 years ago with the defeat of Hitlerite Germany. The culmination of the fight for national liberation and of the liberation of our fatherland by the Soviet Army brought national freedom and state independence to the Czechoslovak people.

We will never forget that the Soviet Union's share in the defeat of fascism was decisive. The victory in the Great Patriotic War was the result of the CPSU's immense political-organizational work, and proof of the Soviet people's moral political unity and the Soviet Army's combat strength, military skill, and mass heroism. The victory demonstrated for all the world to see the invincibility, viability, and supremacy of the socialist social system.

The heroic fight of the Soviet people roused millions for a mass fight against Nazi bondage. The influence and attractiveness of the ideas of socialism enormously increased. The victory of the national and democratic revolution in a number of countries led to the enthronement of people's power in them, and prepared the conditions for the birth of the socialist community.

The best sons and daughters of our peoples also contributed their honorable share in the defeat of fascism. They courageously fought on the fronts of World War II, particularly at the side of the Soviet Army, as well as in partisan units and underground organizations; they suffered and heroically died in concentration camps and Nazi prisons.

This struggle was headed from the very beginning by the CPCZ. It purposefully linked the national liberation struggle with the fight for the social liberation of the working people, and saw the future of our state in an alliance with the Soviet Union. Only thanks to this consistent policy was it possible for the Slovak national uprising and the May uprising of the Czech people to lead to a national and democratic revolution, which established prerequisites for building the state on new foundations and opened up for our people prospects of a socialist development.

The past 41 years have been a proud balance of victorious struggles and creative work of the Czechoslovak people led by the CPCZ. Despite all obstacles and difficulties, we have built the foundations of socialism and we have begun to build the developed socialist society. As was affirmed by the deliberations of the 17th CPCZ Congress, socialism has become deeply and lastingly rooted in our fatherland. Our society is politically firm, socially consolidated, economically strong, and culturally mature. It is based on the firm union of workers, farmers, and the working intelligentsia; and it is justified in confidently looking toward the future.

Our working people have begun fulfilling with initiative the tasks set by the 17th CPCZ Congress. The congress conclusions have been unanimously accepted also by the members of the CSSR Armed Forces. They express their unwavering support for the CPCZ policy by broadly developing political activity and working initiative and by further increasing their combat skill, their vigilance, and their constant combat readiness. They fully realize that it is only due to the firm base of the collective defense of socialism -- the Warsaw Pact -- and to the peace policy which is being enforced by the socialist states headed by the Soviet Union that peace has been maintained in Europe and that favorable conditions have been ensured for socialist construction.

Contrary to this policy, the United States and its NATO allies are further stepping up feverish armament, in the endeavor to acquire miitary-strategic supremacy over the Soviet Union and other states of the Warsaw Pact. They are developing new weapons of mass destruction and introducing them into armament; they are preparing to conduct a war in space; and they are creating hotbeds of tension and war conflicts in various parts of the world. Imperialism has escalated subversive activity against the socialist states. It is increasing its economic expansiveness and its extortion of the peoples. The reactionary forces are calling more and more often for a revision of the results of World War II.

It is impossible to watch this development passively. That is why we consider it our duty to strengthen the economic and political strength of our country, increase its defense ability, and consolidate the ties of alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. The CSSR Armed Forces will be constantly improving their combat and political preparedness and enhancing their combat readiness. Together with the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, we will do everything to ensure the reliable defense of our fatherland, of socialism and peace.

Comrade members of the CSSR Armed Forces! I congratulate you on the 41st anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation fight and of the liberation of our fatherland by the Soviet Army.

Guard vigilantly the immortal legacy of our peoples' joint antifascist fight and develop it further by consistently realizing the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress! Enhance constantly your political vigilance, combat readiness, and all-round preparedness!

On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation fight and of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army -- the CSSR's national holiday, I order that 20 artillery salvoes be fired on 8 May at 2000 hours in the CSSR's capital, Prague, and in the capital of Slovak SR, Bratislava.

Long live the CSSR's friendship, cooperation, and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community and may it strengthen; let the combat union of their armed forces further strengthen!

Long live the Czechoslovak working people and their leading force, the CPCZ, the organizer of the Czechoslovak people's fight for national freedom, the leading force in socialist construction, the guarantee of our peoples' happy future!

CHNOUPEK LETTER PRESSES FOR ECONOMIC SECURITY

AU041745 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 May 86 pp 1, 5

[CTK report: "The CSSR's Standpoint on the Resolution of the 40th UN General Assembly Session: Comprehensive Perception of Economic Security"]

[Text] New York (CTK) -- The standpoint of the CSSR on the UN General Assembly's 40th session's resolution on international economic security, contained in a letter by Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek, has been presented to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar by Jaroslav Cesar, CSSR permanent representative to the UN in New York.

Czechoslovakia is convinced that the UN General Assembly resolution, together with the USSR Government's memorandum, will make it possible to assert a comprehensive perception of international economic security and ensure the convocation of a world congress on this question, as proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 27th CPSU Congress.

The lack of real and, especially, of guaranteed economic security in interstate economic relations is one of the fundamental problems destabilizing the present-day world. At the same time, it is organically connected with the problem of also endangering security in the military and political spheres.

In the CSSR's view, the letter says further, one has to proceed from the fact that the key problems of the world economy are mutually interconnected. Their solution has to be approached comprehensively, because in the long run, partial solutions cannot be successful, as the developments to date affirm. It is necessary to systematically realize an intertwinning of economic and political factors. This also fully applies to the arms buildup and its negative consequences for normal development. The plans for the militarization of outer space aggravate this situation even more. The resolution of the global problems of the present requires new political thinking and approaches but, above all, enough political goodwill. It is necessary, in the first place, to further implement and develop the principles of peaceful coexistence in international economic relations.

Therefore, the CSSR is of the opinion that international economic security should rest on the adoption of a set of norms and measures aimed at radically improving relations between states and creating international guarantees of this security.

The following steps, particularly, could be of fundamental importance in achieving this security:

-- to demonstrate joint effort and the political will of all countries in tackling the basic problems that hinder the building of a comprehensive system of international security, including economic security;

-- to reduce military expenditure and use a portion of the resources released to tackle global problems facing mankind;

-- to eliminate the use of pressure and threat of force and all forms of discrimination from international relations;

-- to prohibit any state from using economic, technological, or financial superiority for economic and political pressure and blackmail, as well as for suppressing the sovereignty of other states, including their sovereignty over their own natural and other resources;

-- to adopt effective measures for a just and long-term arrangement of international currency and financial relations, including foreign indebtedness; to not permit existing foreign indebtedness to become the foundation of a new international mechanism of exploitation;

-- to expand and deepen international cooperation in utilizing the results of modern science and technology exclusively for peaceful purposes;

-- to create conditions that prevent the disruption of the international trade and financial system;

-- to combine efforts in the research and peaceful use of outer space in order to tackle the global problems facing civilization, such as, for example, protection of the environment.

The CSSR unequivocally supports the proposal to convene a world congress on problems of economic security, which should become an important milestone in tackling the whole set of urgent problems of international economic relations, as well as a stimulus for such a greatly needed development of international economic cooperation, the letter states.

BILAK ADDRESSES PRESOV PRE-ELECTION MEETING

AU301229 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 May 86 p 3

[Report on speech delivered by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, at the pre-election meeting held in Presov, Slovakia, on 19 May]

[Text] Vasil Bilak began by stressing the significance of the approaching elections to representative bodies, which are the expression of the ties binding the party and the people and the criteria of the way the CPCZ's policy reflects the interests of the broad strata of the population.

He devoted a large part of his statement to our reserves, which must be mobilized and used in the interests of consistently accomplishing the social and economic goals set by the 17th CPCZ Congress. In this context he stressed the need to enforce a new style of work on all management levels. Such an approach is demanded by life itself, by the growing demands on our work. To think in a new way does not mean that the way one thought yesterday was bad; but for today this is already insufficient. We must grasp the new tasks; we must not succumb to soulless pragmatism and stereotypes, while at the same time not underrating the acquired experience and knowledge which man has mastered in the course of the years. We see we have ministerial sectors, enterprises, and plants which still continue on the well-trodden and comfortable path.

We have large reserves in the consistent use of material and energy resources. Our national economy is still characterized by a rapid growth of the physical volume of capital assets in production and nonproduction spheres. The increase in manpower cannot keep up with this development. Today we find ourselves in a situation where many expensive machines are not being used. There has been talk for a long time about the intensive use of the results of science and technology. Therefore this is no "novelty." Today we must be primarily concerned with such innovations and changes in the division of work which will ensure the desirable increase in the national income with lower inputs in the production processes. Considering the size of our population, we have a quantitatively large scientific-technical base, and its equipment, with modern measuring and apparatus technology, is also improving. As regards inventions, we rank immediately behind the economically strongest states. However, in spite of certain partial succeses we still cannot speak of any radical turn in the implementation of the results of science and technology in our production sphere. The improvement of the quality of our products, particularly of those intended for export, continues to represent a large reserve in the creation of the Czechoslovak foreign trade balance. Simultaneously we do not want to give birth to illusions that we must reach world standards in everything and everywhere. We know very well that the quality of bread cannot conform to world standards because other countries have different preferences; but our bakers should not bake bread that tastes worse than the bread which our mothers used to bake. The thing is, our products must be of good quality, so that they can be profitably sold on the market. And if we are capable of producing something comparable to world standards, it should not be devalued by unsuitable wrappings and an overall trade inflexibility, as quite often happens to us.

We will not achieve quality without discipline; and discipline means awareness, the feeling of responsibility, the issue of personal honor. Those who do not have this in their blood must be brought to this by moral and administrative force. Those who do not yield good-quality work, impair the collective and the plant and should also bear the consequences -- both moral, and material consequences. If we proceed everywhere in such a consistent way, our conscientious and honest citizens will not succumb to hopelessness in view of the laggards and parasites. Because, in fact, it is no secret that we also have instances when slovenly people can find more understanding in various official places via their various acquaintances, than an honest citizen. We will hardly get rid of such malpractices if we do not succeed in establishing an atmosphere of critical demands in the collectives, in which parasites would find it difficult to breath. A far greater role must be played in this by the appropriate social organizations, too, such as the Revolutionary Trade Union movement (ROH), the Socialist Youth Union (SSM), and other organizations. The example of personal behavior is irreplaceable. This applies to the leading staff, to teachers and foremen, but also to parents in the rearing of their own children. Youth in particular reacts very sensitively to a personal example, shaping its own notions of life accordingly. What can a young person become, if his father brags at home how clever he is not to work, while receiving a higher remuneration than his honest colleagues?

Comrade Bilak then dealt with the international situation. He pointed out how imperialism -- in its endeavor to reverse the historical development in its own favor -- is placing an increasingly frank emphasis on force and on interference in the affairs of free peoples, on state terrorism. The militarist circles, above all in the United States, are rejecting the Soviet peace proposals, continuing their feverish armament on earth and preparing for the so-called "star wars." In this context Comrade Bilak spoke about the danger threatening world peace from the new systems of arms of mass destruction, which enhance the risk of the unforseeable and of chance.

The attack waged by international imperialism against socialism and the world revolutionary process is a frontal and comprehensive attack. The USSR and the socialist community remain the main target of its strategic battle. One proceeds from the logic that if communism is to be destroyed, as the American president proclaims, then it must be first destroyed where it holds the strongest positions. This is a matter of social revanche. Certain Western states do not like to hear the word revanche; they object that they recognize the valid frontiers, and have no territorial demands. But revanchism is not only this. When Bonn so willingly accepted the American missiles, was this not in an endeavor to get revenge for World War II which they had lost? When the West German chancellor attends a rally of the Sudeten Germans' state cooperative, which does not conceal its demands toward the CSSR, this is no longer merely an expression of the nostalgic sentiments of a few Sudeten Tuetons, or an expansion of the folkloristic show -- it is a dangerous playing with fire.

Vasil Bilak recalled the cynicism with which the political figures and propaganda in certain NATO states abused the tragic event in the Soviet nuclear plant in Chernobyl for political aims. This showed a clear intention to cast doubts not only on the Soviet program of building nuclear plants, but also on the USSR's political system and peace policy. One somehow passed over, without noticing it, the important conclusion which any logically thinking person must draw after this kind of event: "Since it is so difficult to eliminate the consequences caused by a reactor, then what would the catastrophe be like to which the explosions of atomic bombs would lead?"

In the next part of his speech V. Bilak pointed out the aggressive nature of the U.S. policy toward young countries with a progressive regime. The policy of American expansion is to be served by the doctrine of neoglobalism. With its help one intends to justify the right to export counterrevolution and to overthrow those legitimate governments which fail to correspond to the U.S. criteria only because they have not subordinated themselves to the American diktat.

The United States has declared a fight against terrorism in the interests of implementing its policy of state terrorism as a form of expansionism and hegemonism. In this way the military political superpower goals overlap the interests of the monopolies, with whose help imperialism is absorbing the riches of young developing countries, shifting to them the chaos of its own ecoomy.

Disregarding the dangerous development in the world, Vasil Bilak stated, we continue to hold the opinion that in the current complicated period, too, there is no place for a psychology of pessimism and hopelessness. The forces of international imperialism and reaction are not omnipotent. Against them stands the enormous strength of the socialist states and of the worldwide antiwar movement which, in a concordant course, are capable of frustrating the adventurous plans of militarist forces.

The 27th CPSU Congress has formulated a clearcut and long-term peace program. Our own congress has fully identified itself with it, orienting our entire party and all Czechoslovak people toward making our contribution to this joint historic struggle as large as possible.

JAKES OUTLINES DEMANDS OF 'INTENSIFICATION'

AU091342 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jun 86 p 2

[Report on speech by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at a nationwide aktiv of the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Society in Prague 5 June, dedicated to the tasks of the society arising from the 17th CPCZ Congress]

[Excerpts] The increasingly fuller satisfaction of the material and cultural needs of the people is possible only by way of intensification, especially by accelerating the practical application of the results of science and technology and mobilizing all untapped potentials.

The results achieved in the first 5 months of the year bear out that the volume indicators of the plan are being fulfilled, on the whole. What is serious, however, is that the qualitative indicators -- labor productivity, adjusted labor value added, profit, reduction in the material-intensiveness and energy-intensiveness of production, product quality, and efficiency of foreign exchange -- are not being fulfilled everywhere. These are the tasks that are crucial for intensification.

Another persisting serious problem is the irregularity of production, that is, the fact that a number of enterprises do not fulfill the plan. This causes difficulties, especially in supplier-user relations. This suggests that although the conclusions of the congress receive verbal acknowledgment and support, this does not always find practical expression. There is also an endeavor to transfer the fulfillment of the requirements of accelerating the socioeconomic development to the subsequent years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, to water down the tasks of the plan, to be smart. We must reject such approaches.

We keep coming across excessive demands for investments, materials, energy, manpower, wages, and imports. All of this bears out that many enterprises and plants are slow in changing old approaches from the era of extensive development.

Although everyone regards intensification as the right policy and the only way of fulfilling the tasks of the congress, it will not gain ground automatically. It is not a comfortable path, but it is the only path leading forward. Its gaining ground requires a struggle, a change in the mode of thinking, and a change in approaching tasks. This is the foremost political task of today.

We must concentrate our efforts primarily on achieving this year a 3.5 percent growth of national income and on making sure that 92 percent of this growth are accounted for by a rise in labor productivity. This must be brought about by reducing production input and making better use of materials and energy, which should ensure 40 percent of the planned increase in national income in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, that is, Kcs47 billion.

We must take more vigorous steps to accelerate the practical application of the results of science and technology. We must frankly admit that we cannot be satisfied with the approaches and results thus far. We appreciate that this path is perceived as essential and that party agencies and social organizations increasingly focus attention on the fulfillment of these tasks. However, considerable room for improvement exists in their approach to the implementation of these tasks. There continues to be an endeavor to take old, explored paths and to shun possible risks.

The Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of CEMA countries and our long-term programs of economic and scientific-technical cooperation up to the year 2000, especially the program concluded with the Soviet Union, constitute a new factor of historic importance. Our party views active participation in the implementation of this program as one of the fundamental prerequisites of the further successful development of socialism. Utmost attention is being devoted to ensuring our participation in its implementation and I am convinced that the Scientific and Technical Society, too, will find its place in this respect.

The prerequisite of accelerating socioeconomic development is that we ensure that the economic mechanism, the system of management, planning, organizational structures, and economic instruments correspond to the needs of intensification, that the implementation of the results of science and technology becomes the backbone of the plan, and that the tasks of the [CEMA] comprehensive program and of the state target and scientific-technical programs move to the center of attention of managerial agencies. The fulfillment of these tasks must have priority in all ministries, economic production units, and enterprises. What matters is the creation of scope for such economic and social pressure on research and manufacturing that the fulfillment of their planned tasks becomes impossible without accelerating the development of science and technology and without their practical application. The plan must play the role of competition and place on the enterprises demanding requirements in terms of technical standards, quality, and production costs. A number of steps in this direction have already been taken, but a great deal remains to be improved in principle. It must not be profitable for anyone to produce goods of a low technical level and of poor quality. We are interested in the final results on the basis of genuine economic accountability [khozraschet], in making the earnings of collectives and individuals dependent on the efficiency of their work. What matters is the consistent application everywhere of remuneration according to work results. A contribution to this is made by the implementation of the ZEUMS project [program of raising the economic effectiveness of the wage system], by the application of the brigade method of organizing labor and remuneration, and by the struggle against surviving egalitarianism.

I am discussing these issues, which were also stressed at the Eighth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee, because we have not made sufficient headway in this respect, M. Jakes said.

A considerable portion of new technology is effected by way of capital investment. In contrast to new construction, which has been the prevailing form of investment thus far, investment policy in industry, agriculture, and the building industry will now be oriented toward modernization and retooling projects. These targets are laid down in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. We must more speedily overcome shortcomings in investment policy, which are often caused by the low technical standard of designs, construction delays due to the great number of projects simultaneously under construction, cost overruns, and the failure to achieve projected parameters. A number of causes of these shortcomings also lies in the work of designers and, of course, also in the work of builders and suppliers of technology. However, one cannot speak of modernization when old machinery is replaced by new machinery of the same technical standard and performance. Order must also be introduced in the complicated regulations.

Struggle for top quality must be in the forefront of our attention. This cannot be accomplished without science and technology. Raising quality must be regarded by all of us not only as a fundamental economic and technical issue, but also as a political and, I would say, even a moral issue. We can on no account be satisfied with the existing state of affairs.

The low quality of products is reflected in their prices and, consequently, in the effectiveness of foreign trade, to say nothing of the political harm, considerable damages paid for faulty products, and the discontent of our customers and domestic consumers.

We are preparing new measures to improve quality control. They will concern quality rating as well as incentives and price markdowns in the event of substandard quality. The Bureau of Standards and Measurements must also improve its work. Demands on the work of testing laboratories will be raised and technical control will be improved. An end must be put to liberalism in rating the quality of products. We must achieve a situation in which it becomes a matter of honor that not a single poor quality product leaves the factory gate.

The tasks laid down by the 17th congress are demanding. The process of acceleration must not be put off. All of this requires active and quality work, initiative, struggle against mediocrity and complacency, and dissatisfaction with past achievements. Everything depends on people, on their approach to their duties, on their responsibility.

The Scientific and Technical Society with its more than 600,000 members can play an important role in the efforts to fulfill the conclusions of the 17th congress. In the name of the party's Central Committee and the Central Committee delegation present here, I would like to express the conviction that this will be the case.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL ON PRC COOPERATION -- Beijing June 12 (CTK correspondent) -- A protocol on cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Chinese unions of journalists, the first of its kind, was signed here today. The protocol provides for exchanges of journalist delegations and experiences. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1354 GMT 12 Jun 86 LD]

ACCORD SIGNED WITH DPRK -- Prague June 6 (CTK) -- Journalists' unions of Czechoslovakia and People's Korea signed an agreement here today, providing for exchange visits and joint steps in the international organization of journalists. The document was signed by the two organizations' chairmen, director general of Czechoslovak Radio Jan Risko and chief editor of the daily JODONG SINMUN (LI SONG BOK). [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1103 GMT 6 Jun 86 LD]

COOPERATION WITH LUXEMBURG -- A protocol on a cultural agreement for 1986-88 between Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and Czechoslovakia was ceremoniously signed in Luxemburg. For the first time, problems of living environment have been included in the agreement. The two sides will exchange facts of, above all, the influence of acid rain and industrial pollutants on nature. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 12 Jun 86 LD]

IPU CHAIRMAN NAMED -- Prague June 12 (CTK) -- Jan Marko was re-elected chairman of the Czechsolovak group of the Interparliamentary Union at its constituent session following the May 23-24 general elections in Czechoslovakia today. Dalibor Hanes and Bohuslav Kucera were elected deputy chairmen. Jan Marko informed the deputies of the immediate tasks of the group. The guidelines for the activities of Czechoslovak deputies in the Interparliamentary Union will be the aims set by the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia for the sphere of international relations. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1910 GMT 12 Jun 86 LD]

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BERLIN

LD151943 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1923 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jun (ADN) -- Dr Ahmad Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, arrived in the GDR on an official visit this evening. He had received an invitation from Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, who cordially welcomed his guest and his delegation at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport which was decorated with the flags of the two countries.

Leading staff members of the GDR Foreign Ministry were present at the welcome ceremony. Also present were Wolfgang Schuessler, GDR ambassador to Egypt, and Mustafa Ahmad Hanafi, Egypt's ambassador to the GDR.

NICARAGUAN VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD152341 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2121 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jun (ADN) -- The vice president of the Republic of Nicaragua, Dr Sergio Ramirez, arrived for an official visit to the GDR this evening. The guest was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by the deputy chairman of the State Council, Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, as well as by Bernhard Neugebauer, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Vice President Ramirez is accompanied by Dionisio Marenco Gutierrez, minister of planning and budget; Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, minister of foreign trade; and Javier Chamorro Mora, deputy foreign minister.

Also present at the welcome was Rodrigo Cardinal Martinez, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Nicaragua to the GDR, who is also a member of the delegation.

TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS HELD WITH FRG

AU140737 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday [29 April] in Berlin further negotiations were held on an agreement in the fields of science and technology between the GDR and the FRG. The GDR delegation was headed by Wolfgang Leupold, state secretary in the Ministry of Science and Technology. The FRG delegation was headed by Hans-Hilger Haunschild, state secretary in the FRG Ministry of Research and Technology.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CDU'S LOTHAR SPAETH

Tours Dresden

AU271052 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 May 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Dresden (ADN) -- During his visit of several days to the DRG, Lothar Spaeth, minister president of Baden-Wuerttemberg and deputy CDU chairman, visited Dresden on Wednesday [14 May].

The politician, who was accompanied by state Secretary Klaus Gysi, conducted talks with chairman of the bezirk council Guenther Witteck and Mayor Wolfgang Berghofer. The talks concentrated on the important share of important industrial combines, the technical university, and other universities and scientific institutions of the bezirk in the continuous performance increase of the production for domestic needs and for export. The information on the internationally highly respected cultural life in Dresden, as well as on the generous promotion of places of art and the various popular art works was received with lively interest.

Received by Minister Weiz

AU271053 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 May 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday [15 May] Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, received for a talk Lothar Spaeth, minister president of Baden-Wuerttemberg and deputy chairman of the CDU, who is at present in the GDR on a visit. At the meeting Weiz informed his guest and the prominent figures accompanying him about the economic and scientific-technological development of the GDR and the demanding tasks set by the 11th SED Congress in these fields.

In the businesslike and open talk both partners in the talk agreed that, proceeding from the basic treaty, relations between the two German states can be further developed and expanded.

The talk was attended by Klaus Gysi, GDR state secretary for church affairs; Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the Permanent Mission of the FRG; as well as by Matthias Kleinert, state secretary in the Baden-Wuerttemberg Ministry of State and spokesman of the land government. After the talk, Weiz gave a dinner in honor of the guest and his entourage.

SPD'S HIERSEMANN SATISFIED WITH MEETINGS

AU040930 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 May 86 p 5

[Text] Munich (ADN) -- Karl-Heinz Hiersemann, deputy chairman of the SPD group in the Bavarian parliament, expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of his visit to the GDR and of his talks with the GDR party-state leadership. On Wednesday [29 May] talking to journalists in Munich, Hiersemann described the talks, which centered on the joint concern to secure peace, as very frank and businesslike. He underscored Erich Honecker's assertion that the international situation has been considerably exacerbated as a result of the U.S. SDI project and the collaboration of the FRG on the U.S. plans for the militarization of outer space. It is now and will be the special task of the two German states to make their contribution to prevent war and secure peace.

Discussing the talks between SPD and SED on establishing a zone free from chemical weapons in central Europe, the Bavarian politician requested the federal government to open official negotiations on this topic with the GDR Government. Very soon, at the same time, he denounced the readiness, recently announced by the federal government in the NATO Council, to store U.S. binary chemical weapons in the FRG.

Hiersemann expressed the hope that the talks between the SPD and SED leaderships about a zone free from nuclear weapons in central Europe will be crowned with success. He emphatically deplored that the agreement on environmental protection between the FRG and the GDR that is already ripe for signing could not yet be validated because of formal considerations of the federal government. This is why he welcomes the GDR's readiness to form a joint commission to check the remaining problems and search for joint solutions.

The Bavarian politician stressed the readiness of Erich Honecker and of leading SED politicians for a greater measure of international cooperation, for an exchange of experiences and for more security in the nuclear power sector. He stated that he found full understanding in the GDR for his initiative to exchange GDR and Bavarian economic delegations. A first meeting of such delegations could take place as early as this November, after the necessary bilateral preparatory work.

TISCH MEETS WITH FRG TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD122105 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1738 GMT 12 Jun 86.

[Test] Berlin, 12 Jun (ADN) -- The contribution of the trade unions toward the preservation of peace on the earth and in space was at the center of an exchange of views for which Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive of the FDGB, the GDR trade union association, received a delegation of the main executive of the Leather Trade Union in the West German DGB led by Werner Dick, its first chairman, on Thursday in Berlin. Information was exchanged on the representation of trade union interests in different social orders. The trade unionists from the FRG are staying in the GDR at the invitation of the Industrial Trade Union of Textiles, Clothing and Leather of the FDCB.

Both sides agreed that resolute backing and cooperation for the avoidance of the danger of a nuclear war is the most important task in trade union activity at present. It is a matter of preventing the militarization of space and of stopping nuclear tests as the first step toward halting the nuclear arms race.

In this connection, Harry Tisch underlined the far-reaching significance of the appeal of the Warsaw Pact states to the NATO and European countries to reduce armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe. The documents ratified at Budapest and the proposals contained therein proved anew the constructive attitude and readiness to negotiate of the socialist countries.

In the further course of the meeting, Harry Tisch explained to the guests the work of FDGB members toward the realization of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and the extensive rights and duties of the FDCB in the further formation of the advanced socialist society. He made clear the consistent continuation of the unity of economic and social policy.

As a strong force in socialist democracy, the FDGB works in particular with socialist competition toward applying the modern technologies to the well-being of people even more effectively, on the basis of the advantages of socialism.

Werner Dick gave details of the conditions in the struggle of the unions of the DGB as presented at the 13th Ordinary DGB Congress, especially in the deynote speech by Ernst Breit. In this connection, he explained the decisions of the DGB congress which were directed toward the strengthening of the unified trade union, the struggle against mass unemployment and social cuts, and the mobilization for work toward peace.

Taking part in the conversation were Werner Heilemann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the National Executive Council of the FDGB, and Annelie Unger, chairwoman of the National Executive Council of the Industrial Trade Union of Textiles, Clothing and Leather. On behalf of the DGB delegation, Willi Fessler, area director of the Leather Trade Union in the Bavaria area, and Hein-Custav Pfeiffer, chairman of the main committee of the Leather Trade Union and chairman of the Works Council of the Salamander plant, were also present.

STOPH RECEIVES POLAND'S GORYWODA FOR TALKS

AU041249 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 86 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday [28 May] Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, received Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, who is in the GDR for economic consultations.

At the friendly meeting, the partners in the talk expressed their satisfaction that the relations between both states are successfully further developing in all fields of social life. This applies in particular to economic cooperation. The high growth rates of the mutual exchange of goods and the deepening of the cooperation in science, technology, and production is characteristic of that, it was stated.

Decisive stimuli for the high level of cooperation emanated from the basic agreements concluded by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council. The long-term program of developing cooperation between the GDR and the PPR in the field of science, technology, and production through to the year 2000 is of great significance for continuing the dynamism in economic relations, they stated.

Both politicians stressed that the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states and the strengthening of socialism is of great significance for preserving peace and security in Europe, as well as throughout the world in view of the continued striving of the United States and the most aggressive circles of NATO for military superiority.

Proceeding from the agreements of both party and state leaderships, as well as in agreement with the results of the economic meeting of the CEMA countries on a highest level, the main goal is to even more strongly concentrate the cooperation of both countries on the tasks stipulated in the Comprehensive Program of the Scientific-Technological Progress of the CEMA Member Countries Through to the Year 2000.

Willi Stoph awarded Manfred Gorywoda the order "Star of International Friendship" in gold on behalf of the GDR State Council chairman; the order was bestowed in recognition of his great merits for deepening the fraternal relations between the GDR and the PPR. In cordial words, the Polish guest expressed thanks for this high honor and reaffirmed that he will use all his strength for further prosperous cooperation between both fraternally allied states and peoples to the mutual benefit.

The talk was attended by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission. Also present was Janusz Obodowski, PPR ambassador to the GDR.

DOHLUS, POLISH JOURNALISTS DISCUSS SED CONGRESS

DW152120 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] In Berlin today, Horst Dohlus, SED Central Committee secretary and Politburo member, had friendly talks with the editors of the Polish biweekly ZYCIE PARTII, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, headed by Chief Editor Igor Lopatynski. Horst Dohlus informed the Polish journalists about the high economic achievements for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans. He said that they were good prerequisites for successfully implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress.

COOPERATION OF JUDICIARY WITH CSSR PRAISED

DW152115 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Deputy State Council Chairman Egon Krenz, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, and Dr Josef Ondrej, president of the CSSR Supreme Court, today praised the high level of bilateral relations between the GDR and CSSR Supreme Courts Egon Krenz told of the workers efforts for the fulfillment of the 11th SED Congress resolutions. He said that the elections on 8 June had stressed again that the SED's policy for the safeguarding of peace and strengthening of socialism was the action program of the whole people. He said that the judiciary had a substantial share in the ensuring of law and order for the people's wellbeing. Dr Josef Ondrej reported on the way the tasks set by the 17th CPCZ Congress are implemented by the socialist neighbor country in all fields.

KURT HAGER HOLDS TALKS WITH DPRK DELEGATION

DW152110 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] A delegation of the institute for party history of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee is currently visiting the GDR for an exchange of experience. During talks with Kurt Hager, head of the delegation Kang Sok-sung conveyed cordial greetings from Kim Il-song to Erich Honecker. Kurt Hager explained to his Korean guests the party's work for the implementation of the 11th SED Congress resolutions.

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO CONFERENCE ON S. AFRICA

LD160828 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0202 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jun (ADN) -- The immediate removal of apartheid as the main cause of the conflict in southern Africa is demanded in a greetings addressed by Erich Honecker to the world conference of the United Nations for sanctions against racist South Africa in Paris. The peoples are hoping that the conference will make an effective contribution toward this. In view of the dangerous development in southern Africa great importance is attached to the conference.

Elsewhere it is noted: "The repeated acts of open aggression and of state terrorism against sovereign African states and the brutal oppression of the South African and Namibian peoples exemplify the increasing threat from the racist apartheid system to peace, and not only in southern Africa."

The GDR condemns most resolutely the aggressive policy of destabilization of the apartheid regime against neighbouring African states, the illegal occupation of Namibia and the escalation of terror at home.

It calls for the immediate stop to the political, economic, and military collaboration of imperialist states and international monopolies with the racist regime. Bonding and effective sanctions against South Africa, according to Article 7 of the United Nations Charter were more urgent than ever. True to the principles of its socialist foreign policy, the GDR stands firmly by the side of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, of the African National Congress and the South-West African People's Organization fighting for their freedom.

"May your conference help to reliably safeguard peace and security for the peoples in southern Africa and in all parts of the world," the letter concludes.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER, FINNISH OFFICIAL ON CSCE

LD121046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1631 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jun (ADN) -- GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier received the Finnish Foreign Ministry's CSCE representative Joel Pekuri, who is in Berlin, today for consultations on questions relating to the CSCE follow-up conference in Vienna.

In the talk, Kurt Nier stressed that the 11th SED Congress had attributed great importance to the process of security and cooperation in Europe introduced by the Helsinki conference. From the day of the signing, the GDR's activities have been directed at the practical realization of the principles and recommendations of the CSCE Final Act. It is now necessary to resolutely use the possibilities provided by the CSCE process to reduce military confrontation in Europe and to further expand cooperation between the conference's participant states.

The Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee pointed the way for this.

Kurt Nier and Joel Pekuri agreed in assessing the Helsinki Final Act and the entire European process built on it as an important basis for shaping East-West relations in the nuclear age. In this connection, they regretted that no final document was adopted at the Bern meeting of experts on human contacts because of the negative attitude of the United States. The partners in the talks affirmed their states' firm desire to contribute toward a constructive course and substantial results at the Vienna follow-up meeting of the CSCE states beginning 4 November.

REINHOLD ATTENDS MEETING ON FRENCH TIES

LD061705 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1456 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Paris, 6 Jun (ADN) -- The fourth meeting between representatives of the GDR and France was opened on Friday in Paris at the Palace of the French Senate. The topic of the 2-day meeting, for which the France-GDR Friendship Committee is the host, is the further development of bilateral relations. Professor Georges Castellan, president of the committee, stated at the opening that the top-ranking aim was peace in Europe and in the world. The overwhelming majority of the French people favor equal security at the lowest possible level of armaments. Dialogue and exchange with all nations, and especially with the GDR, are among the most important principles of the committee. Now it is a matter of "getting to know one another better, and cooperating better, in order to live together better."

Professor Dr Reinhold, member of the SED Central Committee, who is leading the GDR delegation, said that there is nothing more important in our times than the preservation of peace and the prevention of a nuclear inferno. Peace can only be secured today not by working against one another, but with one another, not through confrontation, but only through cooperation. With regard to the policy of dialogue, relations between the GDR and France, which have developed well in recent years, have an important role to play.

U.S. WAR VETERANS LAY WREATH IN TORGAU 11 MAY

AU252059 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 May 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Torgau (ADN) -- On Sunday [11 May] U.S. war veterans honored their fallen comrades and their Soviet comrades-in-arms by laying a wreath to the Monument of the Meeting at the Elbe in Torgau.

The spokesman of the group, Captain William Mattlach, retired, from New York, stressed that this year's trip is also marked by the spirit of peace of the "Oath of Torgau." Mattlach conveyed the greetings of the president of the U.S. 69th Division's War Veterans Association, which has about 6,500 members. The president, William Beswick, in 1985 headed a delegation to the Torgau ceremonies on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the meeting at the Elbe.

FISCHER RECEIVES U.S. PEACE SOCIETY MEMBERS

LD132018 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1654 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jun3 (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Mininster Oskar Fischer on Friday received a delegation of "The International House," the international association, led by its prsident, Gordon W. Evans. The delegation of this society founded in 1924 by John D. Rockefeller with its base in New York, which devotes itself to the promotion of international understanding, stayed for a while in the GDR.

Oskar Fischer explained the peace policy of the GDR and stressed the continuation of the policy of dialogue and of the creation of a coalition of reason with all forces of the world interested in peace. He pointed out that in the interests of the survival of mankind it is an urgent requirement of the day to end the arms race on the earth and not to permit it in space. Together with their allies, the GDR has just taken up the initiative again in Budapest to put a stop to the arms race and smooth the way towards arms limitation and disarmament.

In the nuclear age, there is no acceptable alternative to peaceful coexistence between states with different social orders. The states must learn to exist peacefully with one another and to solve all the problems at the negotiating table by political means. In this respect, the GDR is doing everything within its powers to deliver a maximum contribution to the securing of peace and the amelioration of the international situation. The criterion for this is practical deeds.

President Gordon W. Evans thanks the foreign minister of the GDR for his remarks and stated that the society represented by him has set itself the task of spreading ideas of peace and international understanding worldwide and working in their spirit.

FISCHER MEETS WITH SWEDISH PEACE MARCHERS

LD122139 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1755 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 12 Jun -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on Thursday received a delegation from the Swedish "Great Peace Trip" for a friendly conversation. The representatives of the Swedish peace movement, who have taken up an invitation from the president of the GDR Peace Council, are acquainting themselves with the aims of the GDR peace movement.

Fischer referred to the agreement of the GDR's state policy with the concern of all social forces in the country to do everything in order that a peaceful prospect be secured for mankind. The latest Budapest session of the political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact states, whose results the minister explained, again made apparent that peace emanates from socialism. The socialist states are strengthening their efforts to avert the disaster of a nuclear war and to change the international situation for the better.

The comprehensive program for eliminating nuclear, conventional, and chemical weapons and the concrete proposals in this connection are meeting with ever-broader international support. The prospect of a world free of nuclear weapons encouraged all who dedicated themselves to reason and realism and spurred on their activities.

The parties to the conversation agareed that there is no alternative to peace, life, and getting along with one another. Stopping the arms race and preventing its extension into space are tasks to which the Europeans especially can contribute greatly.

Oskar Fischer paid tribute to the humanist concern of the "Great Peace Trip" and expressed his conviction that the breakthrough will be assisted by the force of the people with political reason.

COMMUNIQUE ON SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD131054 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1021 GMT 13 Jun 86

["Communique of the Second Session of the SED Central Committee" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jun (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee met in Berlin on 13 Jun 1986.

Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee reported on the results of the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee 10-11 June 1986 in Budapest. In accordance with the party statute, he submitted proposals for the constitution of the leading organs of state following the elections on 8 June 1986.

The SED Central Committee unanimously confirmed the report from General Secretary Comrade Erich Honecker.

The Central Committee approved the proposals to the GDR People's Chamber on the constitution of the leading organs of state.

It confirmed the heads of the SED Central Committee departments and the composition of the editorial boards of the SED Central Committee organs -- the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND and the journals EINHEIT and NEUER WEG.

The Central Committee thanked all members and candidates of the party, all basic organizations, all Bezirk and Kreis Executives, and the members of the parties and mass organizations linked in the GDR National Front for their keenness and successful work in preparing for and carrying through the elections to the People's Chamber, the Berlin City Assembly and the bezirk assemblies.

HONECKER ADDRESSES CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC BLOC

LD132013 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1404 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 13 Jun (ADN) -- Under the chairmanship of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, the Central Democratic Bloc of parties and mass organizations met on Friday. On the agenda was the setting up of GDR state organs after the elections to the People's Chamber, the Berlin City Assembly and the bezirk assemblies.

Present were Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Karl Vogel, department head of the SED Central Committee; and Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive.

The elections on 8 June, Erich Honecker emphasized, were an overwhelming endorsement of the uncompromising continuation of the policy for the welfare of the people, the strengthening of socialism and the safeguarding of peace, as resolved by the 11th SED Congress. The resolutions of the 11th SED Congress were declared by the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front as their concern, as their election program. They assume that it will now become the government program.

Everybody will give his best at his place of work and residence, in every sphere of life in order to link, on the path of the proven unity of economic and social policy, scientific-technological progress still more effectively with production, to produce through steadily greater performances a still greater national income and -- commensurate with the nature of socialism -- to translate it into the social policy for the country. Thus we begin to continue our great common work, the advanced socialist society in the GDR.

The representatives of the Central Democrative Bloc of parties and mass organizations declared on behalf of their millions of members the full assent to the results of the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee member-states. Once more they are giving peace a big chance, which must not be missed in the vital interest of mankind, it was said. All the forces have to be deployed so that the appeal of the Warsaw Pact member-states to the member states of NATO and all European countries, to reduce the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, will make peace for all the peoples on this continent and for the peoples of the whole world more secure. The clear mandate of the citizens for the preservation of peace, the averting of a nuclear inferno, give great weight to the GDR's address at the session in Budapest, Erich Honecker said. The GDR continues, as decided by the 11th SED Congress and as expressed by the vote for the condidates of the National Front, the policy of businesslike dialogue and cooperation for a change to the better in international relations.

Erich Honecker thanked the members of the friendly parties, all the mass organizations belonging to the National Front, as well as the tens of thousands of election helpers for their active political work in the preparation and execution of the elections. When at its 11th congress the SED noted that the alliance relations between the working class and all other classes and strata had deepened and the political-moral unity of the people had consolidated further, the decision on 8 June was convincing proof of it. Every citizen, irrespective of his social background, his ideology and his religious faith, is to have in the future every opportunity acitvely to help in solving social concerns for the benefit of the whole and thus his own benefit.

STOPH CONGRATULATES MITZENHEIM ON REELECTION

LD092241 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Erfurt 9 Jun (ADN) -- Oberkirchenrat Hartmut Mitzenheim received cordial congratulations on his 65th birthday in Eisenach Bezirk, on Monday. In a congratulatory letter, which Hermann Kalb, deputy state secretary for church affairs, handed over, GDR Premier Willi Stoph thanked Mitzenheim for his multifarious and committed involvement in the implementation of policy directed at the well-being of the people and the safeguarding of peace, and for his contribution to the shaping of the trusting relationship between state and church in the GDR. In his words of thanks, Hartmut Mitzenheim said that he would use all his strength as a deputy [in the People's Chamber] for the successful continuation of the policy of the GDR, which is directed at peace and the people's well-being.

Mitzenheim was also congratualed on his reelection to the People's Chamber by delegations from the Presidium of the National Council of the National Front; the Main Executive Committee of the CDU; the councils of Bezirke of Erfurt, Gera and Suhl; the district and the town of Eisenach; the GDR regional committee of the Christian Peace Conference; and other institutions. Regional Bishop Dr. Werner Leich, members of the regional church council of the Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Thuringia, and representatives of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR also offered congratulations.

HONECKER ANSWERS QUESTIONS IN KARL-MARX-STADT

AU100942 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 6 June on pages 3-4 carries an approximately 3,400-word report on a meeting between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and voters in the Harlass foundry, in which 50 working people from 14 enterprises and institutions of Karl-Marx-Stadt participated and had an opportunity to ask him questions.

According to the report, in answering the first three questions Honecker dealt with the successful work of the Harlass foundry, the GDR's competitiveness on an international basis, in particular concerning microelectronics, and the economic policy of the GDR, and pointed out: "We want to keep our position among the 10 leading industrial states."

Answering a question on the prospects for peace, from brigade leader Wolfgang Ulbricht, Honecker reportedly stressed that "now the opportunity must be taken everywhere to safeguard peace through deeds." In answering the next question addressed to him, Erich Honecker speaks of the successful work done in the past years in the economic and social sectors and the program of the 11th SED Congress.

According to the paper, in reply to a final question on the prospects of "the course of the main task" in view of the "obvious aggravation" of the international situation, Erich Honecker: "First referred to the fact that heads of states and other responsible politicians with whom he had conducted informative, intensive talks during visits in foreign countries or in the GDR had spoken in favor of the most urgent requirement of the present -- the preservation of peace. The indispensable will of the peoples to let the desire for peace become reality has always been felt for in world politics and in the world, word and deed must be in agreement.

However, one cannot but state that in the United Nations, for instance, the United States vetoed the Soviet Union's serious steps toward armament limitation and disarmament. But within the leading circles in the United States itself, Erich Honecker stated, there is a growing view that Reagan's policy is madness, that it adversely affects the United States.

"He went on to say that a strong socialist GDR has a stabilizing effect for peace in the center of Europe. One cannot think of a world without the GDR, it is fortunate that the GDR exists. He has often seen that confirmed. The GDR always aims to have good relations of peaceful coexistence with the most diverse states in the world, such as with Austria, with north European countries, and above all also with Sweden, which he will visit in the near future. Such a policy of peaceful coexistence promotes advantageous cooperation and promotes peace. This also marked his talks in Japan with the emperor of the country. In Italy, peace and cooperation were at the center of attention, as was the case during his official visits to Mexico, Greece, and Yugoslavia.

"Erich Honecker stated that one could draw the conclusions that there is the possibility of stopping the course toward a nuclear inferno. The absolute majority of the peoples of all countries agree with this opinion.

"As Erich Honecker went on to say in reply to the question asked, it is possible and necessary to implement the comprehensive program of the party congress, and thus guarantee the unity of economic and social policy. Of course, the increased defense readiness of the GDR is also necessary in view of the international situation. The National People's Army, together with its comrades-in-arms, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, must be in a position to be vigilant for peace. It must be explained to those opposing peace that they risk their own destruction.

"Economy, science, and technology remain our main field of strengthening socialism. The slogan that is found everywhere at workplaces in enterprises -- 'The Stronger Socialism, the Safer Peace' -- is and remains correct."

DEFENSE MINISTRY CONFERENCE ON PARTY CONGRESS

AU091039 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 May 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Tasks related to the creative implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress were the subject of a 2-day conference at the National Defense Ministry which concluded on Thursday [29 May].

The conference was directed by Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense. Generals, admirals, and officers expressed the view that in view of the people's elections on 8 June it is important for the Communists to throughly explain the party congress decisions to all Army members and border soldiers and to focus their initiatives and performances on the scrupulous fulfillment of the class assignment. In the National People's Army, the GDR border troops, and in civil defense, with the elan of the party congress, it is important in the second half of the training year to even more broadly tap the qualitative sources of growth for a high fighting strength, combat readiness, and readiness for action in the interest of securing peace.

Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, spoke about problems related to implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, particularly the economic strategy up to the year 2000. The party congress has set new and higher standards which are contained in a concentrated manner in the Central Committee report, presented by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

It is important to make this fundamental orientation the basis of work on all questions,the speaker stressed, and the study of the documents must be directly linked to the struggle to implement the decisions adopted by the Communists at their supreme forum. In so doing, one must proceed form the fact that the curse of the unity of economic and social policy has given the GDR its image of a politically stable, economically capable, and dynamically developing state with an education system which meets all requirements of the present and future, with a high standard of science and culture, and with marked social achievements. It has become very clearly what real socialism is, he stated.

To continue this proven course, it is of basic importance that, for this end, Erich Honecker has founded the economic strategy with a view to the year 2000.

Thus the path of intensively expanded reporduction is becoming the determinant basis of a dynamic performance increase. This process is taking place in close cooperation with the USSR.

Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, explained the strategy and tactics for the further fashioning of the developed socialist society. He proceeded from the assertion of the SED CEntral Committee general secretary, according to which the party congress decisions initiated a qualitatively new stage of social development. In this context the speaker particularly stressed the role of the development of the personality of all members of society. The richer the individuality of socialist society's members, the richer will the society itself become, and with its advancement it is creating increasingly more favorable conditions toward this end.

The educational and cultural standard of the individual, his readiness for high performance and creataive work, his high socialist awareness, a class-minded attitude, as well as socialist moral qualities and attitudes, are acquiring an increasing significance, the speaker said.

All social classes and strata in the GDR are basically pursuing common objectives from which emerges the moral-political unity of the people. This also becomes evident in the honorary service of the soldiers of the NVA and GDR border troops fro the protection of socialism and the defense of peace.

General Lieutenant Nikolai Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the political administration of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, gave an account of the results and experiences accumulated in evaluating the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress in the group.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH FINLAND -- Helsinki, 13 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR and Finland have agreed to deepen the cooperation in the public health and social sectors and to shape the relations between relevant institutions more effectively. This is laid down in the new working plan for 1987 and 1988 which was signed in Helsinki on Friday [13 June] at the end of the 6th session of the Joint Commission on the Public Health Agreement between the two countries. The GDR delegation was headed by Dr Bobo Schoenheit, deputy minister of health, and the Finnish delegation by State Secretary Kari Puro. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1434 GMT 13 Jun 86 LD]

KOTAI, BARITY ON GORBACHEV VISIT, PACT MEETING

LD160621 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 15 Jun 86

["Conversation" on CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's 8-9 June visit to Hungary and the 10-11 June Warsaw Pact meeting in Budapest presented by unidentified studio announcer, with Geza Kotai, director of the MSZMP Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department, and Miklos Barity, deputy minister of foreign affairs and current general secretary of the Warsaw Pact; from "The Week" program -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] History and daily politics, which in retrospect become history, can be seen with some simplification as the process of alternating stops and starts, periods of prolonged stagnation followed by a rush of events. The sudden spurts are at times the result of deliberate initiatives. Last week the world was witness to such an initiative from Budapest. While it follows from its nature there is by no means everywhere a positive reaction to the communique of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and to the appeal it addressed to NATO, one thing is sure: There is a certain acceleration of world political processes. As you will remember, prior to the multilateral consultation, Mikhail Gorbachev was our guest for 1 and 1/2 days. We thought that we would try to give you first-hand information about both events.

A guest of our studio is Geza Kotai, director of the MSZMP Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department, who was present throughout the discussions of Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbahcev. Our studio's other guest is Miklos Barity, deputy minister of foreign affairs, who worked at the consultation of the general and first secretaries as the current general secretary of the Warsaw Pact.

Comrade Kotai, perhaps we could begin the conversation by asking how Hungerian-Soviet relations in general can be evaluated at this moment?

[Kotai] As very positive. The situation is that we want to introduce new qualities into our cooperation. We are encouraged to do so by our internal socialist development, and we are forced to do so by the world political and economic situation. Politically the conditions are right for this new-quality cooperation. The socialist countries are independent states with independent statehood, with serious achievements in socialist construction attained in their own right. At the same time, they are connected -- we Hungary are connected with the Soviet Union -- with the other socialist countries by the identity of our ideas and our basic objectives and endeavors. Well, as to the new quality in the field of politics, I could mention the Sofia Political Consultative Committee, and I could mention the Prague meeting of our leaders after the Soviet-U.S. summit, and now in Budapest. It will, however, be the task of my colleague Miklos Barity to speak about this.

In the economy the conditions exist or they can be created. What we mean by this that in the conventional, classical sense, in economic relations, that is in goods-exchange turnover, the natural framework has evolved for the most part. Even here, of course, we must look for the reserves. We can no longer multiply them now. Well, the R51 billion in 5 years of trade with the Soviet Union speaks for itself I think. We are thinking of the further development of joint production ventures, direct links between enterprises, the creation of joint enterprises and similar forms. In this the Soviet Union is a willing and initiative-taking partner to us. So that is why I say, with justification, that our relations are to be assessed as very positive.

[Announcer] I would put it to you that naturally it has never been a matter of indifference what our allies, first and foremost the leaders of the USSR, think about us. In recent years, however, ever since Hungary has undeniably been making efforts to change a lot of things in the former practice, that is to say we have a course of reforms, as we used to say, it is all the more important for us to know whether the USSR's leaders take cognizance of this fact, follow our efforts with sympathy -- perhaps with interest -- or if they have any antipathies.

[Kotai] The question is very justified; but the answer is complicated and complex. Nevertheless, I will begin with what Comrade Gorbachev wrote to the workers of the Lenin metallurgical works. He said that there is a lot of similarity between the practices of Hungary and the USSR, between our 13th and the CPSU's 27th Congresses. It would be superfluous here to ask, what as a matter of fact in the West they are fond of asking: Who imitates whom; who follows whom? I would in fact compare not only the 13th and 27th congresses, but also the 13th congress and the so-called April plenum, which came barely a month after our congress. When we talk about this, however, it must be mentioned that the roots go further back in time. What we have in common is that both parties try to weigh their possibilities realistically and soberly, both the domestic and the international ones. They formulate their objectives, their endeavors, on the basis of these, and they seek a system of means appropriate to their realization. Now, where there is a similarity in our affairs, there we find similar or maybe indentical solutions. Where there is a difference -- because there obviously is a difference between the two countries -- dissimilarities exist. It is, however, essential in my opinion that the ways of seeing and approaching things are identical or very similar; we have come closer to one another, even closer, I should say, and in the USSR they look on our path-seeking with a very great sympathy.

[Announcer] You have virtually answered my next question, but I will still put it to you, if for no other reason that that it should be evident also from the question that this is a relationship of equal rights. Evidently on the Hungarian side as well, a certain picture has evolved about the Soviet partner in the discussion, about the personalities, as well as about the state, the party and the leader. What is this impression?

[Kotai] As I have mentioned before on the "Panorama" program, I think, that I have the good fortune to have known Comrade Gorbachev for a long time. I have to say that, fortunately, my picture has not altered. In so far as it does alter, it does so in a good direction, in a positive direction, in the direction of enrichment. He is an extremely educated, intelligent man, open and frank and really everything interests him, as I have said. For example, in the Csepel machine tool factory he expected honest answers. From Comrade Erdei [the factory manager] he received honest answers, and he was pleased about this. If there is any change in him then I would say that his dynamism has strengthened.

In connection with this question, allow me to say that in my judgment, but many people think so, even, how shall I put it, people of a higher calibre than myself, that the present leadership of the USSR is unified, completely unified, and it has sufficient determination, with Comrade Gorbachev's leadership, and naturally, sufficient dynamism. wers, and he was pleased about this. If there is any change in him then I would say that his dynamism has strengthened.

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I think they will have sufficient strength to carry out this new political course.

[Announcer] Thank you. with your kind permission perhaps we could go over to world politics. What is it that the Warsaw Pact countries initiated in Budapest? Let us begin, Comrade Barity, with the assumption that our viewers are aquainted with these documents. Let me ask all the same, and let me also ask the career diplomat to point to the most essential aspects of these things, to the tasks and to the possibilities as we.

[Barity] The Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee has adopted important political documents. One of them is the political communique, the other is the appeal, in which there is a proposal relating to the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe. It is well known that the Warsaw Pact has in recent times made numerous proposals on disarmament and security policy. Among those of outstanding significance is the proposal that was made on 15 January this year, which aims at eliminating nuclear weapons and chemical weapons by the end of the millineum. Now, this appeal and the proposal, initiative; they complement it, in relation to the European Continent, I repeat, in respect to armed force reduction and armament reduction. Let me also mention that in the West the allegation is frequently heard that the Warsaw Pact has a superiority with regard to the land-based armed forces and armaments in Europe. Well, this proposal itself certifies that the Warsaw Pact has no such intention. Their intention is that in Europe, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Urals, a fairly significant reduction should take place, carried out within tight schedules.

Having said this, let me also add that it is well known that for about 13 years talks have been going on in Vienna about topics of armed force reduction, unsuccessfully so far. This proposal goes considerably beyond those talks, both in its sizes and dimensions. I do not now want to go into details; the components of this proposal really are known. I would, however, add that there are further new features in the proposal. These are, for instance, in respect to the forums of the discussion of the whole proposal. The Warsaw Pact proposes that the discussion of this proposal could take place for example in the second phase of the Stockholm talks, or they could take place also at the aforementioned Vienna armed forces reduction talks, with the proviso that the mandate of the delegations there would have to be changed, extending it to the whole Europen territory. Finally, the Warsaw Pact offers the partners the possibility that a forum should be set up specially for this purpose and should discuss the proposals.

[Announcer] Politically it would no doubt be too early to speak about the total and general reaction to this whole batch of proposals, but could you nevertheless say a little about your first impressions?

[Barity] Yes. Only a few days have elapsed since the two documents were issued; we will carry out the full (?summing up) later. What we can establish already is that, compared to the earlier proposals, this proposal has a different reception in the various parts of the world. In more than one place, they highlighted the proposals' importance and seriousness, and in most places, in fact, they held out the prospect of thorough study. We, for our own part, would like to trust that this thorough study also means that we will get appropriate proposals to them [as heard], coupled with an appropriate willingness for discussion.

[Announcer] Thank you for putting yourselves at our viewers' disposal even after a whole week of obviously all-demanding work.

CORRESPONDENTS COMMENT ON PACT MEETING

LD141802 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 14 Jun 86

[From the "168 hours" current affairs program with unidentified announcer and correspondents Istvan Kulcsar and Jozsef Barath]

[Text] [Announcer] Our first topic, naturally, is the event which took place in Budapest this week; an event which was in the focus of interest of, I think I can say without exaggeration, the entire world. In the "168 hours" studio we have Istvan Kulcsar, who reported on Mikhail Gorbachev's program in Budapest, and Jozsef Barath, the Moscow correspondent of Hungarian Radio, who naturally returned home for this event. It seems to me worthwhile to ask why was it that the world interested in politics focused its attention on Budapest during this past week, and what sort of attention this was -- an expression of concern, reservations or hope?

[Kulcsar] It was hope. It is obvious that everyone in the world, regardless of his world view or allegiance, wants the international situation to improve. It is clear that the countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact are playing one of the main roles in this, either as initiators or as partners.

[Barath] Nonetheless, I think that from the one side there really is hope, while on the other side there is perhaps concern. The latest initiatives by the Warsaw Pact, in my view, have brought about the moment of truth -- this is something that we have been saying lately, but it is justified in the present instance as well. They have brought about the moment of truth inasmuch as they are calling the bluff originating from U.S. rightwing circles.

[Announcer] It is not at all a matter of indifference how the other half of the world reacts to the documents which have been published here.

[Kulcsar] The first reactions indicate the existence of interest, at any rate. The statements issued everywhere from the Brussels NATO center to the White House, saying that they are studying these documents, are not empty phrases. It is obvious that they are studying them. After all, something new was submitted.

[Barath] At the same time, they could hardly have said anything else, since these proposals are in fact compromise proposals and have integrated a great many Western elements as well. In other words, the Warsaw Pact has adopted what the Western side has been asking for, wanted, hoped for for a long time, or what they used to bring up as excuses, so as to blame the Warsaw Pact for the deadlock in Vienna, for example.

[Kulcsar] Yes, that is indeed so. The classic example of this is the issue of on-site inspection. At various arms limitation negotiations, for example those concerned with chemical weapons and those aimed at the banning of underground nuclear tests, the Western side always came up with the issue of verification. Thus, even though there was no agreement, they were constantly asking how its observance would be monitored. They have always insisted on on-site inspection.

Now I suppose as Jozsef Barath has said, as a matter of compromise, the Soviet Union had adopted this principle, or is willing to adopt it. This has been a part of Soviet political thinking since the 27th congress, and now it is stated in black and white in the appeal of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, that if an aggreement is reached, it could be verified on the spot by international organs.

[Barath] Let me add something to that. The proposal now talks about a reduction of the armed forces from the Atlantic to the Urals. One might well ask: Why is this interesting, after all, Europe covers the area from the Atlantic to the Urals? Yes, but for a long time, for example at the Vienna talks, there was a tug-of-war on the issue of whether inspection could include the European areas of the Soviet Union. The fact that the Soviet Union has now offered its own European territories for inspection represents a very considerable step forward.

[Announcer] I do not know whether I understand you correctly, but it seems to me from everything that you have said so far that the compromise has to be built into the initiative, into the first proposal.

[Kulcsar] Yes, this is obviously so. Without this, nothing could be done. Without this we would still be where we were up to now, in deadlock.

[Barath] In a recent speech Mikhail Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union is not willing to accept a U.S. prescription for an agreement. He immediately added that the Soviet Union understands that the United States would similarly not accept Soviet prescriptions. In other words, these should be set aside on both sides and something should be worked out jointly.

[Kulcsar] This is a terribly difficult issue because until there is an arms limitation, it is very difficult to restore confidence; however, while there is no confidence, it is very difficult to come to an agreement on arms limitation, since both sides worry about being cheated. It is in this area that a breakthrough must be achieved.

[Announcer] I would like to hear something also about the speculations which preceded this session in Budapest and Mikhail Gorbachev's talks in Budapest. Incidentally, I would like to ask you, should we treat these two events as one and the same thing or should we separate them?

[Kulcsar] Well, naturally, these are two different events, whether we look at it from a diplomatic perspective or just as a matter of logic. Nonetheless, it is no accident that these two events came together. Obviously, Gorbachev had a valid invitation to visit Hungary, he wanted to come, and of course he saved travelling time by coming for a day and a half before the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. Thus, from one point of view the linking of the two events is a coincidence but from another aspect it is not.

[Barath] It is very far from being coincidental. So far Mikhail Gorbachev has visited capitals of socialist countries on five occasions.

[Announcer] You mean in his capacity as general secretary? Before that he visited Budapest as well as other capitals.

[Barath] Yes, as general secretary. He has always linked his visits with other events and on 4 occasions in this form or that, in various ways, the general secretaries of the socialist countries were invited for talks. Mikhail Gorbachev's key concept is efficiency. I think that he is trying to make diplomatic life around himself as efficient as possible and also to accelerate events.

[Announcer] I introduced this topic by mentioning that the Gorbachev visit was preceded by various speculations. One of the main speculations concerned the possibility that Gorbachev wanted to hold personal discussions with Hungarian leaders, political and economic leaders alike, in order to gain a personal impression of the Hungarian reform process and of our current situation.

[Kulcsar] It is quite obvious that he was interested in what he would see in Hungary, but it could hardly have come to him as a total surprise. After all, he visited Hungary in 1983 when he visited Hungarian agricultural enterprises. Further, I assume that he is regularly briefed on what happens in Hungary, and I should think that he must have received a thorough briefing on MSZMP policy when he had discussions with Janos Kadar in Moscow. It is quite natural that he also wanted to see things with his own eyes.

[Announcer] What I am really interested in, and this is perhaps something that Jozsef Barath can best answer, is how the Hungarian reform processes are seen in the Soviet Union at the present time.

[Barath] Many people are trying to present this issue as a sensitive one, or many think of it as a sensitive one. I do not think it is. At a press briefing, Deputy Foreign Minister Petrovskiy said that the Soviet Union is glad to see Hungary's successes and that if the Hungarian methods appear in some spheres as more efficient than the Soviet ones, they would try to adopt them. After all, a process of economic renewal has begun in the Soviet Union in which all useful experience could be very important. I think that there are few people who root so much for the success of the Hungarian reform process as the Soviet leaders.

Let me mention something very interesting here. Prior to the visit the Soviet press naturally published a great many articles about Hungary. The name most frequently mentioned in the Soviet press, besides that of Janos Kadar, was Sandor Demjan.

[Announcer] You mean the managing director of the Skala department stores?

[Barath] Yes. His name appeared in PRAVDA, LITERURNAYA GAZETA, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, and always in connection with the key concepts of initiative and risk-taking.

[Kulcsar] Let me interrupt you for a moment. I have also read the interview which appeared in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. Even in the title there is a little reproach addressed by Sandor Demjan to the director of GUM, asking why they are not more flexible. The Soviet weekly published this and obviously agreed with it.

[Barath] It asks in big letters at the top of the article: Why does GUM not get on the phone? Demjan's answer is that this is because if they were to phone in April in connection with some spring clothing item, the goods exchange would not come about until the fall.

[Kulcsar] Nonetheless, I do not see how this amounts to some sort of comprehensive or official evaluation of the Hungarian reform. However, it is clear that in those areas where the reporter considers that the Soviet economic specialists can learn something from their Hungarian colleagues, they will be glad to do so. This is beyond doubt.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH USSR DISCUSSED, ANALYZED

AU091248 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 7 Jun 86 p 4

[Article by "Gagamvolgyi": "The Soviet Economy -- The Number One Partner"]

[Excerpts] The objective basis and conditions for Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation have changed significantly in the last 1 and 1/2 decades. The first change resulted from the fact that the Soviet Union could no longer assume the role of supplier of raw and basic materials and energy-related materials at the level demanded.

The structure of our economic cooperation reflected in the terms of trade has been even more influenced -- and compared with previous terms has almost been deformed -- by the energy price explosion, the change in price proportions for basic materials and finished goods, and the changeover to sliding prices in order to have some influence on the ripple effect. It is not well known, although it is clear, that until the beginning of the seventies the price ratio between basic materials and finished goods and the cheap energy resulting from the price structure of Hungarian-Soviet trade practically provided a status of preference for our economic development. However, at the end of the seventies the deteriorating trade terms and a significant part of the loss caused by this inevitably affected the Hungarian-Soviet trade turnover.

Reorganized Structure

The new price conditions in reciprocal trade -- when stipulated in value -- have had a large impact on the structure of foreign trade. At present the most important import goods are energy materials, accounting for 50 percent, the second place is taken by materials and semifinished goods at 32-33 percent, the third place is taken by machinery equipment at 12-14 percent, and the last place is taken by manufactured consumer goods at 4-5 percent.

The structure of Hungarian export goods has also changed but not as dramatically. In the previously typical export structure machinery and machinery equipment made up approximately 38-40 percent, manufactured consumer goods 25-28 percent, materials and semifinished goods 17-19 percent, and agricultural products made up somewhat over 10 percent.

Materials, semifinished goods, machinery, and machinery equipment have maintained their proportion, manufactured consumer goods and agricultural goods changed places, with the proportion of the latter increasing to 25 percent and that of manufactured consumer goods dropping to 14-16 percent.

The basic problem and difficulties of economic cooperation, the development in the trade turnover, resulted from the fact that Hungarian-Soviet trade has become unbalanced following the deterioration in the terms of trade. By the second half of the seventies the growth of trade slowed down compared to previous levels. The delaying of the ripple effect caused by the 1973-74 price explosion slowed down cooperation for almost 1 decade. The results of synchronizing the 1986-90 national economic plans have shown that our cooperation, our trade turnover, could again show a balanced increase in the new plan period. Calculating on the basis of unchanged prices both exports and imports will expand by 15 percent and their value could perhaps exceed R51 billion.

Hungarian imports provide most of the materials required for production and for the economy, including energy materials, raw and basic materials, mineral oil, electrical energy, coking coal, industrial timber, iron ore, cotton, etc. (It is in connection with the provision of a secure energy supply that in the new plan period, the Soviet Union will participate with technology and deliveries in the work on the expansion of the Paks nuclear power station by 4x440 megawatt units.)

One-third of the Hungarian-Soviet trade turnover is the result of bilateral and multilateral agreements on specialization and cooperation. Parallel to the synchronization of plans, bilateral agreements have been extended and expanded. (The expansion of the aluminium oxide and aluminium agreement will provide 40,000 metric tons more light metal annually.) The number one "method of payment" in Hungarian exports will remain engineering products, namely, buses, axle housings, communications and computer equipment, metal-working machinery, instruments, etc. However, sales conditions have become tougher. This was indicated by the lower level in expanding possibilities as well as by the requirement in the plan period to replace almost one-third of export goods either with new or modernized ones. The range of export goods has also been modified to a small extent and, because of a more dynamic expansion, the proportion of agricultural goods will increase.

In our case agricultural goods play an important role in Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation and in the trade turnover. The foreign trade setup, which makes it possible for us to use convertible currency in accounting agricultural exports above the contingency level and energy materials above the contingency level, is also important. While our ruble trade balance has remained passive, one after another or these combined transactions have been closed with a balance surplus and have played a significant part in our attaining an active balance for our entire foreign trade sector.

With Mutual Advantages

It cannot be said that Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation has already overcome all the difficulties caused by the changes in the world economy. These difficulties have been accompanied by domestic problems such as the decreasing rate of growth, intensificiation, and the demand and necessity for increasing efficiency. As for the near future, one could consider it a positive tendency that the reorganization of the conditions of trade is approaching an end and the price movements are expected to be normalized. All this will enable both sides to expand the mutually advantageous division of labor.

KULERSKI TAKES OVER BUJAK'S ROLE IN SOLIDARITY

AU131428 Paris AFP in English 1426 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, June 13 (AFP) -- Wiktor Kulerski, a 51-year-old school teacher, has replaced Zbigniew Bujak as Warsaw area representative in the TKK, underground structure of the outlawed trade union Solidarity, the capital's underground network RKW said Friday.

Mr. Bujak, wanted since imposition of martial law in 1981, was arrested by political police here on May 31 and charged with preparing a coup attempt. He faces a one to 10 year prison term. Two other activists were arrested with him.

The RKW statement announcing the TKK succession was signed by Mr. Kulerski and Jan Litynski and delivered to Western correspondents here.

The TKK is composed of eight members. Five of them are anonymous. The others, in addition to Mr. Kulerski, are Jan Andrzej Gorny of Katowice and Marek Muszynski of Wroclaw.

Mr. Bujak and Mr. Kulerski were president and vice-president respectively of the Warsaw branch of Solidarity when the union was legal. Both men went underground with the imposition of martial law on December 13, 1981.

Friday's RKW statement said the May 31 arrests had brought about "a reorganization and a certain delay" in Solidarity's clandestine operations in the capital, but that its activities had not been interrupted.

The RKW weekly newspaper, TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE has been published on schedule twice since the arrests.

Bujak 'Well Treated'

AU130802 Paris AFP in English 0319 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Test] Warsaw, June 13 (AFP) -- Zbigniew Bujak, the former leader of the clandestine Solidarity network, who was arrested on May 31, has told his wife in a postcard that he is well treated but is preparing himself for a long spell behind bars.

Mrs. Waclawa Bujak, who works at Ursus tractor plant outside Warsaw, showed journalists a postcard from her husband dated June 9 and bearing the stamp of Rakowiecka Prison in the capital.

The card said, "I am in jail... I am not too affected by my arrest. I am sleeping well. The guards are polite. My cell mates are friendly. We have a sunny cell and there are sheets. The food is bearable. So if things don't change, I won't grow thin...

"We must be patient, for a long time and I must now think about how to organise my time during the days, months, years... I need money to buy food at the canteen. I think I have lots of time to learn foreign languages and to complete several faculty (correspondence) courses. First I want to learn English. Send me an instruction book and tape recordings. I would also like a book to learn Latin...."

Mr. Bujak is charged under Articles 128 and 123 of the Polish penal code which calls for prison terms of between one and ten years for "anyone engaged in preparations aimed at overthrowing the regime of People's Poland."

Meanwhile, Lech Walesa, Nobel Prize winner and former Solidarity union president, said Thursday he would like to visit Italy on July 2 until July 4 at the personal invitation of Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti.

Mr. Andreotti has asked Mr. Walesa to take part in an international seminar for peace organised by Rome City Council and the Italian Foreign Ministry, Mr. Walesa told newsmen here.

The participants will include several Nobel Peace Prize winners, politicians, intellectuals and writers.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY ZIMBABWEAN PRESIDENT

Welcomed by State Officials

LD1322?7 Warsaw PAP in English 2138 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 13 -- President of the Republic of Zambabwe Canaan Sodindo Banana came on an official visit to Poland today at the invitation from President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

At the Warsaw Okecie Airport, the head of the Republic of Zimbabwe was welcomed by Wojciech Jaruzelski accompanied by members of the supreme party and state authorities: Jozef Czyrek, Tadeusz W. Mlynczak, Marian Orzechowski, Zygmunt Surowiec, Zbigniew Gertych, Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Jadwiga Biedrzycka.

The ceremony of welcoming was accompanied by military ceremonies.

President Banana is accompanied by member of the Political Bureau of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) and Minister of Health Sidney T. Sekeramayi, Minister of Mines Richard C. Hove, Vice-Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development Morton Malianga.

From the airport, the Zimbabwe president together with the president of the Council of State went by car, escorted by a motorcade, to his residence. The route of passage was be-decked with flags of both countries.

On the first day of the visit, Wojciech Jaruzelski met Canaan Banana in the Beleveder Palace here. Next, talks of Polish and Zimbabwe delegations were held chaired by the heads of both states. Both sides discussed problems of the development of political and economic relations between both states.

Tonight, the president of the Council of State gave a dinner in honour of the president of the Republic of Zimbabwe in the Palace of the Council of Ministers.

Members of party and state authorities took part in the meeting. Present were members of delegations accompanying the Zimbabwe president during his visit to Poland. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Canaan Sodindo Banana delivered speeches.

Jaruzelski Dinner Address

LD132236 Warsaw PAP in English 2103 GMT 13 Jun 86

["Jaruzelski's Welcome Address (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 13 -- Addressing visiting President of the Republic of Zimbabwe Canaan Sodindo Banana at a dinner given today in his honour, President of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski said.

Your visit confirms that both our nations and state desire friendship and development of mutually beneficial cooperation.

Poland and Zimbabwe lie on continents that are far apart, have different traditions and specific ways of resolving their internal problems. We are united, however, through common ideals -- struggle for peace, against imperialism, colonialism and racism, the striving to set up a new international economic order, free from exploitation, usury and discrimination. This conviction animates today the entire progressive world, brings closer together socialist countries and non-aligned countries.

Evaluating the present, complex international situation. Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed out that imperialism's adventurous policy has led to serious disturbances in international relations. The threat to world peace has increased. This makes it necessary to intensify efforts to halt the arms race, to abandon the policy of confrontation. No nation can benefit through it.

We demand just settlement of the regional conflicts in Africa, the Middle East, in Asia and Latin America. We demand respect for the dignity and sovereignty of the liberated nations.

The peace policy of socialist and non-aligned states represents a great material and moral force. We come out unanimously for the return to the policy of detente. Numerous peace initiatives of the USSR and the entire socialist community serve this end. We are convinced that the conference of non-aligned countries that is being fruitfully prepared in the capital of Zimbabwe, Harare, will serve this end, too.

Next, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that the contribution of the nation of Zimbabwe to the process of decolonialisation, to the struggle against imperialism and racialism and to the progressive transformations in Africa is well known and valued by the world. By Polish society, too.

Peace in the southern part of the African continent is endangered today. The racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, the chief client and highly valued partner of imperialist forces is performing nearly every day acts of aggression, also armed aggression, against neighbour countries, and among them Zimbabwe. It unleashes ever more violent terror against its own people, refuses to grant an independent existence to Namibian nation. We firmly condemn this.

Forces of imperialism continue to block the imposition of international sanctions upon the RSA regime. They would like to push back the wheel of history, to transform the African Continent into a testing ground of armed confrontation between progress and reaction. They are trying to make use of Africa's political and economic difficulties. resulting from the centuries of colonial thraldom, to halt the liberation and progressive transformations.

It was only the day before yesterday, that slaves had been shipped out of Africa, still yesterday -- legitimate hosts of the African land were exploited, today -- neocolonial practices are being continued and efforts are made to preserve at every cost the tyrannical Pretoria regime which is an outrage upon human dignity.

Neither Poland nor Zimbabwe have been spared in the recent years various forms of interference and pressure in the name of illusory belief that it will prove possible to destablize our countries and eliminate them from the world's anti-imperialist front. Our countries, however, have successfully coped with that hard experience and stand firmly on the ground of their sovereign rights.

Banana Replies

LD132241 Warsaw PAP in English 2140 GMT 13 Jun 86

["President Banana's Address" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 13 -- President Canaan Sodindo Banana thanked the party, government, and Polish people for hospitality, and conveyed brotherly greetings to the PUWP Central Committee and the Polish Government from first secretary and president of the Zimbabwe African National Union - Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), Premier Robert Mugabe, the government and people of Zimbabwe.

"In Zimbabwe, we are looking at the forthcoming PUWP Congress with great interest and hope, convinced that it will adopt significant resolutions and decisions on further socialist changes in your country. We are convinced that it will bring large profits not only to the Polish people, but also the people of Zimbabwe," President Banana said.

Thanking for assistance, which Poland granted to Zimbabwe, President Banana said that both countries became partners in the struggle for a new socio-economic order in Zimbabwe. We are very grateful for this partnership, Banana said.

"As you know, dear friends and comrades, in our region, the Republic of South Africa is still the enemy of democracy, not only in its internal policy, but also in relations with its neighbours. Obviously, the RSA is not the sole example of such a barbarian attitude. It has mighty friends and allies, who equally counteract against the development of democracy in our region. It is these friends and allies, who encouraged it to undertake recent unprovoked acts of aggression against Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe. They also shut their eyes to a continual occupation of a part of Angola by the RSA. However, Zimbabwe along with its partners from front-line countries will not give up supporting liberation struggle in the RSA and Namibia".

The international community should bring the maximum pressure to bear in the RSA, including economic sanctions which would force that country to withdraw from Namibia and give up the repulsive policy of apartheid.

We fully reject British and American objections to imposing compulsory, comprehensive sanctions on the Pretoria regime as unjust and double-faced.

The president of Zimbabwe stressed that acts of aggression and intervention in other regions of the world were equally dangerous to the world peace. One should also point to the dangerous alliance between Zionism and apartheid as well as between those two and certain Western superpowers, he said.

The speaker pointed out that the greatest threat to the world peace and the world civilization lay in the danger of nuclear conflict between the two superpowers.

Unfortunately, while hopeful signals are coming from Moscow, Washington has not responded responsibly to them so far, he concluded.

Jaruzelski Sees Off Banana

LD141343 Warsaw PAP in English 1303 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 14 -- President of the Republic of Zimbabwe Canaan Sodindo Banana ended an official part of his visit to Poland this afternoon.

The president of Zimbabwe was seen off at the Warsaw Okecie Airport by President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski who was accompanied by members of party and state authorities.

President Canaan Sodindo Banana left Warsaw for Krakow.

MALINOWSKI, SEJM DELEGATION RETURN FROM PRC

LD141718 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Poland has moved from fourth to second place among the socialist states in trade with the PRC. Cooperation between the two countries can, however, be extended and enriched, Roman Malinowski said after the return to Warsaw of a Polish delegation which he led.

NICU CEAUSESCU MEETS OFFICIALS IN WARSAW

AU142027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1620 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw (AGERPRES) 13/6/1986 -- Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, first secretary of the CC of the UCY head of the delegation of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY] of Romania now on a visit to Poland had successive meetings with Jozef Czyrek, member of the CC of the PUWP Political bureau, and Zbigniew Gertych, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. During the interviews, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, reference was made to the fine links of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and nations, between the Romanian and Polish youth.

The Programme of Collaboration Between the UCY and the Youth Organizations of Poland Over 1986-1987 was signed at the end of the visit.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COOPERATION WITH SWEDEN

LD131846 Warsaw PAP in English 1708 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm, June 13: Poland and Sweden intend to tighten and more precisely define terms of their cooperation in environmental protection. In a communique, signed today on the conclusion of a five-day visit to Sweden by Polish Minister of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Stefan Jarzebski, the sides announced development of a detailed two-year programme in this field to be adopted during a visit to Poland to be paid by Swedish Minister of Energy and Environmental Protection Birgitta Dahl this autumn.

The two countries plan to hold joint seminars and meetings of experts. An emphasis has been laid on co-production of environmental protection equipment.

The sides also share the same view on questions of security in the nuclear power industry and radiological protection as matters of international character and opined it is to the interests of both countries to broaden cooperation in this area.

They also agreed that a special Polish-Swedish working group for environmental protection should be set up.

SIWAK AT PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMISSION SESSION

LD120157 Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 11 -- The PUWP CC Public Suggestions and Complaints Commission held an away session in Kielce today, under the slogan "The Party's Duty To Serve the Working Class Is To Listen to Its Voice." Albin Siwak presiding over the session said in part: "With today's session we are closing our commission's work in the present term. We have held 29 plenary sessions. We have assessed -- within our powers -- the work of 19 voivodship party instances, branches and central bodies. We have examined twice the proceedings of housing cooperatives, as the greatest number of complaints dealt with housing problems. Party authorities have heard 2.5 million citizens' grievances, concerns, and concrete suggestions."

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS LAW COMMITTEE OUTLINES TASKS

LD132130 Warsaw PAP in English 2007 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 13: The Presidium of the Council of Ministers Committee for Law Observance, Public Order and Social Discipline discussed today issues linked with efficient introduction of tasks ensuing from the government programme of prevention and combating signs of social ills. The debates were chaired by General Czeslaw Kiszczak.

Among the most imporant tasks, members of the Presidium included the working-out of a plan of more efficient legal solutions dealing with the prevention and combating social parasitism, which would include experiences from the implementation of the three year old law on procedure towards work shirkers.

Among other important tasks is the creation of mixed militia-social patrols in those towns and regions where public order and personal security of citizens is especially theatened, including means of public transportation, and more efficient limitation of speculation and illegal production and sales of alcohol.

The Presidium also stressed the necessity for a consistent struggle against tax evasions, regular control of prices, incomes and turnovers.

Members of the Presidium adopted the scope and forms of activities aimed towards appropriate supervision of the implementation of the government programme of counteracting social ills.

SEJM COUNCIL APPRAISES DRAFT SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

AU091339 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in 6 Jun 86 p5

["Staffer report" on a meeting of the Sejm Socioeconomic Council held on 5 June]

[Text] The Sejm has been discussing a preliminary draft version of the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1986-90 for several weeks now. The Sejm Presidium has also submitted this document to the Socioeconomic Council.

At the Thursday meeting of the council -- which was chaired by Sejm Deputy Marshal Mieczyslaw Rakowski -- a working group, which had been previously formed, submitted the results of its work in the form of a draft appraisal. Members of the council received copies of this comprehensive document. At the meeting the position of the working group was set out by Kazimierz Rupar, an economist from Rzeszow, who is the group's chairman.

During the discussion, which lasted several hours, members of the council expressed their support for the main points contained in the appraisal, but they also proposed that the position on the council be formulated in a more precise and emphatic manner and that certain other areas be underscored. For example, Barbara Blida from Katowice Voivodship said that the protection of the environment should be among the fundamental goals of the plan. Prof. Zdislaw Dadowski observed that the postulate of accelerating the process of balancing the economy connot be reconciled with the postulate of a statistical acceleration of growth in pay. The main emphasis ought to be placed on the accessibility of goods. The same speaker proposed abandoning certain enigmatic definitions and replacing them with more forthright formulations of the council's position (for example, instead of talking about the "debatable" nature of the cost-oriented formula for pricing, the council should oppose this formula and come out in favor of introducing a parameter-oriented pricing system.) Prof Janusz Gorski observed, inter alia, that the appraisal ought to contain a postulate of accelerated implementation of the provisions of the economic reform.

These are some of the points made in the appraisal: The council agreed that the main strategic goal of the National Socioeconomic Plan ought to be "creating and strengthening the economy's capacity for balanced development. "However, the council believes that it is necessary to arrange these tasks that determine the execution of the plan in order of importance, and to select a main task. This main task ought to be the consistent application of market mechanisms and the strengthening of an active role for money.

The council believes that, to date, insufficient vigor has been displayed in trying to effect monetary and market equilibrium. The council is also critical of the solutions adopted in the preliminary draft version of the National Socioeconomic Plan. In the long term, these provisions will result in the persistence of an inflationary gap. In attempting to find possible solutions, the council draws attention to the need to find ways of increasing the flow of goods to the market. Mechanisms that link pay to the quantity and quality of work also need to be sought. We are still finding that the incentive function of pay is being eroded.

In the chapter dealing with investment the council draws attention to resistance in the restructuring process and warns against the possible loss of promising trends in this area during the last 2 years of the 5-year plan, which holds out the possibility of more tangible changes: The main danger lies in the inefficiency of investment processes. A necessary condition for encouraging enterprise investment is the maintenance of a stable fiscal policy.

The council sets out its position on housing construction in a forthright maner. It regards housing construction as the fundamental social goal of the plan and does not agree with reducing expenditure on construction. While approving the modifications that have been introduced, the council believes they should serve as a factor stabilizing it. In effect, the Socioeconomic Council is calling for that part of the draft National Socioeconomic Plan which deals with housing to be rewritten.

It is also worth adding that the council expresses concern about the food economy beause the proposed solutions do not define the directions of long-term changes. The council also deemed the program for the development of those sectors of the economy that serve agriculture inadequate.

The position of the council on the protection of the environment is that the excessively larg losses arising from damage to the enviornment are obstacles to the country's socioeconomic development. The council proposes assessing the costs incurred by society through these losses.

The general opinion of the council on the instruments for the implementation of the plan is that "they are inadequate in relation to the goals set." The text also contains detailed observations on this subject.

PEOPLE'S COUNCILS' WORK ON COMPLAINTS ASSESSED

LD121145 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] A Council of State session was held at the Belweder Palace in Warsaw. An assessment of the level of interest of the people's councils in the issues raised in complaints and the ways in which conclusions that transpire from them are put into practice was made on the basis of reports presented by the presidiums of several voivodship People's Councils, including those in Nowy Sacz and Plock. According to the reports under review, the justified complaints frequently stemmed from shortcomings in the functioning of state administrative bodies. The Council of State, while stressing the considerable interest of people's councils in the issue of suggestions and complaints, pointed out that sensitivity to these matters and effective response to them constitute an important task for the people's councils in the issue of suggestions and complaints, pointed out that sensitivity to these matters and effective response to them constitute an important task for the people's councils in strengthening the rule of the law and making credible the service function of the local organs of power and state administration vis-a-vis citizens.

BRIEFS

PAP, TANJUG AGREEMENT -- Belgrade, June 7 -- Polish and Yugoslav press agencies, PAP and TANJUG, signed her today an agreement on cooperation in information exchange. The document was signed by PAP president Janusz Roszkowski and TANJUG General Director Mihailo Szaranovic. The signing of the agreement is an expression of the high appraisal of the hitherto, many-year cooperation between the two agencies and their striving to further develop friendly relations between Poland and Yugoslavia. During his visit to Belgrade, the PAP president met with Fereral Secretary for Information Svetuzar Durotovic. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2050 GMT 7 Jun 86 LD]

SCINTEIA ENDORSES PACT DISARMAMENT APPEAL

AU131050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 13 Jun 86

["In the Name of Peace, for Effective Disarmament Measures, for Detente and Security in Europe and in the World" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/6/1986 -- Public opinion in Romania has learned with keep interest about the proceedings of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty participating countries, which was held in Budapest, when opinions were exchanged on the situation in Europe and in the world and a set of realistic and concrete measures were advanced for the achievement of disarmament and the improvement of international relations. SCINTEIA newspaper writes in a commentary on the meeting run under the above headline in its June 13 issue.

The commentary underscores among other things: One can rightly assert that the documents adopted open up a broad and comprehensive vista, they crystallize clear goals of great mobilizing force, apt to step up the peoples' fight for peace, the actions taken by the broadest sections of public opinion, by the peace-loving states for a constructive resolution of the problems facing the present-day world, for the removal and elimination of the war threat.

Through the initiatives it advanced and the conclusions it drew, the meeting once again highlighted the lofty sense of responsiblity which the participating socialist countries show for the fate of peace, their resolve to work so as this year -- The International Year of Peace -- should mark a real turn -- towards removing the threat of nuclear conflict, resuming the sourse of detente in the international life, providing the prerequisites for the peaceful development and progress of their own peoples, of all the peoples.

As is known, Romania was represented at the meeting by a delegation led by the party general secretary and the president of the Republic, Nicolae Ceausescu, who, in that frame, too, brilliantly set forth Romania's principled, consistent and constructive stands laid down by the Thirteenth Congress of the RCP, which are consonant with the vital interests of the Romanian socialist nation, of all the world nations.

Starting from the truth that a lasting security system for all the countries and peoples can be built only by political means, that mankind's only rational option is peaceful coexistence, the dialogue between states with different social system, the communique of the meeting points to the major lines on which efforts should concentrate with a view to putting an end to the arms race on earth and preventing its extension into space, fulfilling the disarmament process.

Reiterating the topical character of the targets and aims contained in the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee meeting in Sofia, last autumn, the Warsaw Treaty participating states underscored, once again, that the cessation of nuclear tests would mean a major step towards nuclear disarmament, and would also bar the way to the improvement of nuclear weapons, calling on the U.S.A. to join in the unilateral moratorium which the Soviet Union has recently extended, as well as on the other states that hold such arms, to halt tests and work for the achievement of an agreement on their immediate ban.

Moreoever, considering the threat posed by the siting of the new intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe, the meeting urged the total elimination, on a mutual basis, of the Soviet and American missiles -- which would, naturally, pave the way for the elimination of nuclear arms from the European Continent, in keeping with the peoples' interests and most ardent wishes.

The achievement of tangible understandings at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space weapons; the strict observance of the accords on the limitation of strategic weapons; the use of outer space for peaceful purposes alone; the elimination, as of this century, of chemical arms and of the industrial facilities that manufacture them; a substantial reduction of troops and conventions arms, globally and regionally, starting with Europe -- where the largest amount of troops and arms are concentrated the realization of an efficient control in all areas and stages of arms reduction and disarmament; the dismantlement of foreign military bases and the withdrawal of troops from other states' territory -- are as many aims, goals and lines of action of paramount significance for the cause of peace, which the states participating in the meeting propose opose to all the states of the world.

Those desiderata mirror ideas, demands and measures which the Romanian party and state e has consistently stated for, taking, as is widely known, several initiatives, demarches, advancing proposals to that effect all along the years. It is well known that Romania is a staunch champion of the implementation of a complex-programme for genereal disarmament, with nuclear arms as its centre-piece, which should also include chemical weapons, as well as all conventional arms and military effectives, with a view to reducing, until the end of the millenium, by at least 50 percent the existing arsenals and troops, and also setting maximum ceilings on them -- in the case of the big powers, more particularly.

It was emphasized at the meeting that the practical measures on reducing arms and on disarmament would lead to the release of huge materials, financial and human resources that had to be used for peaceful construction, for the eradication of the economic underdevelopment extant in numerous regions of the world. It is an objective for which Romania perseveringly and energetically works, considering the substantive reduction of the military expenditures as a most stringent requirement, a concrete measure that would realistically reflect and induce the actual reduction of the military arsenals and effectives, thus standing for the main chain in triggering off a genuine disarmament process. Without affecting the states' security at all, the reduction of the military expenditures would lead to a tremendous saving of forces and resources that are now being wasted and are so needed by mankind, would supply means for economic and social progress worldwide, and first of all of the developing states, would contribute to enhancing the confidence, lessening the tension and consolidating peace in the world. It obvious that all peoples, all states, irrespective of social system, size or development level, would derive only profits from the diminution of the military budgets and the replacement of the arming programs by development programs.

The meeting endorsed "The Appeal of the Warsaw Treaty Participant States to the NATO Member States, to all European Countries, for a Program of Reducing Armed Forces and Conventional Weapons in Europe." This is a very important document which, setting out from the realities of Europe and also from the fact that the destructive power of the conventional weapons has grown so much that it nears that of the nuclear weapon, matches the rousing, mobilizing appeal with a concrete, detailed, comprehensive program of measures in precise terms in point of time. The translation into life of these proposals would greatly contribute to the removal of mistrust and to the lessening of the confrontation between the two military alliances, to heightening the stability in the continent, equally stimulating new measures conducive to the overcoming of Europe's division into opposing blocs, to their concomitant abolition -- a target reiterated also at the current meeting.

The appeal especially stresses how important it would be to create zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons, in favour of which as is known, Romania steadily declares. The participant countries reiterated during the meeting their support to Romania and Bulgaria's proposal to have such a zone created in the Balkans, as well as to other similar proposals.

The proceedings, the meeting of the chief delegates of the states participant in the treaty also singled out the joint resolve to strengthen the collaboration in the field of economic development. At the same time the will was reasserted to develop actively the multilateral collaboration with the other socialist countries in view of advancing along the path of building the socialist and communist society. Intensifying such a cooperation would undoubtedly be of special importance to the development of each and all socialist countries. The significance of such a wide collaboration also resides in the fact that socialism has a word to say in the world development and asserts its superiority as a new system not by way of weapons, not through force, but through economic development and a capacity to provide prosperity to peoples. This is precisely why developing cooperation and solving with joint forces the problems posed by the advancement of society is highly important -- all the more so taking into account the fears of the imperialist circles regarding the rising economic power of socialism, and those circles' undermining attempts.

Likewise one should stress that the goal of continuously strengthening the collaboration among the socialist countries is not conceived in a narrow spirit but on the contrary, in a broad vision involving an expansion of the collaboration with all the states, irrespective of their social and political system. In this respect the meeting pointed out that establishing official relations between the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance as well as each CMEA member country and the European Economic Community is of a nature to open new prospects to mutually advantageous collaboration.

The communique reads in conclusion: The Romanian party and people appreciate highly the activity carried out by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the meeting of the Consultative Political Committee, an activity that went down as a new expression of Romania's resolve to contribute fully, by the side of the other socialist states and all the states and peoples in the world to the struggle for disarmament and peace, for a free and independent development of each people in a better, juster and safer world free of weapons and wars.

Welcoming the proposed measures and the targets envisaged by the meeting, highlighting their great importance, Romania expresses its resolve to do everything to contribute to their implementation, nurturing the belief that they would be studied carefully by the other states and mobilize to a greater extent the peoples' struggle while dynamizing the European and world peace-loving forces' great contemporary movement for removal of the great nuclear danger, for international understanding and collaboration, for a peaceful and prosperous future of the whole world.

BULGARIAN, ROMANIAN TRADE MINISTERS HOLD TALKS

AU162026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1616 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/6/1986 -- Talks were conducted in Bucharest on June 12 and 13 during a working meeting between Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Vasile Pungan, and the minister of foreign trade of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Khristo Khristov.

In the spirit of the understandings reached and orientations set during the Romanian-Bulgarian summit meetings and talks, the two ministers examined the current stage of bilateral economic relations and the way in which the talks are fulfilled concerning goods exchanges and the development and diversification of cooperation in and specialization of production in areas of mutual interest, as well as on third markets.

At the end of the talks, the two ministers signed a protocol which envisages provisions conducive to a stepped-up application of the measures for intensified economic links between the foreign trade ministries and organizations of the two countries.

FRG PARLIAMENTARY DEPUTY MEETS WITH POLITICIANS

AU141511 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1452 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/6/1986 -- Hans-Joachim Seeler, West German deputy to the European Parliament, paid a visit to Romania over June 11-14. During his stay in Romania the guest had interviews with Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, with members of the Romanian Inter-Parliamentary Union group. He also had talks with executives of ministries, central institutions, mass and public organizations and saw round places of social and cultural interest in Bucharest.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES SFRY PRESIDENT

AU272052 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 May 86 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, Belgrade. Esteemed Comrade Hasani: On your investiture as president of the SFRY Presidency, I want to extend, on behalf of the Romanian people and myself, warm congratulations and wishes for success in the great position entrusted to you. I want to express the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation at various levels between the SR of Romania and the SFRY will continue to expand and deepen in the interest of our peoples and the cause of socialism, detente, and peace throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

DASCALESCU HAILS SFRY COUNCIL PRESIDENT

AU281043 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 May 86 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, has sent a cable to Comrade Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, in which he extends, on behalf of the government and on his own behalf, warm congratulations and wishes for successes on his appointment to this position. The cable expresses the conviction that Romanian-Yugoslav relations will continue to develop in the spirit of decisions adopted at the summit level and in the interests of our peoples and the cause of socialism and peace.

INTERIOR MINISTRY CABLE PRAISES CEAUSESCU

AU270916 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 May pp 1, 5

[Report on "Cable Sent to RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu by the Participants in the Symposium Organized by the Ministry of Interior" on the 65th anniversary of the founding of the RCP]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu: Completely united in feelings and thoughts with all our people, the participants in the symposium devoted to the 65th anniversary of the foundation of the RCP -- an event of crucial importance in our national history -- reassert their great adherence to the party's and state's domestic and foreign policy and express their warm sentiments of esteem and gratitude, their love and incomparable appreciation for you, much beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, excellent leader of the nation and country, founder of modern socialist movement, and tireless fighter for the cause of the peoples' freedom and independence.

This excellent occasion revealed the passion and devotion with which you dedicated your entire life and activity -- already at a very young age -- to serving with unshakeable determination and fervent devotion the basic interest of the party and people and to the great ideals of social and national freedom. It revealed the inestimable contribution you have made and continue to make to enriching the theory and practice of socialist construction and to resolving the problems raised by the vast and complex work of buiding the new society on the ancient soil of our homeland.

The papers presented here stressed the indisputable truth -- in all its many aspects -- that the period opened by the ninth party congress, which is termed -- by all those who live and work in Romania -- with great satisfaction and profound patriotic price, as the "Nicolae Ceausescu Era," goes down as the period with the greatest and most excellent achievements in the entire existence of our country due to your prodigious activity and the renewing and revolutionary spirit you have introduced into our homeland's overall socioeconomic development. The participants also stressed the original nature of the theses, ideas, solutions, and concepts formulated by you to resolve the basic problems of organizing and managing our society, concepts which, based on being familiar with and creatively applying the generally valid truths, take into consideration the specific historic, social, and national conditions in Romania and incorporate our party's scientific thinking and experience. Under your wise and bold leadership, our heroic and glorious party turned into that great force that emanates the engergy and excellence required to give an impetus to the entire Romanian socialist society and to dynamize and boost the efforts and struggle of the whole Romanian people.

On this occasion, also, the participants stressed your decisive contribution to formulating and promoting Romania's foreign policy, the realism and particular importance of consistent initiatives and actions aimed at resolving major problems facing the present-day world and at achieving a better and more just world without weapons and war, a world of understanding, of cooperation among nations, of security and general peace.

During the symposium, the participants vigorously stressed your constant concern with strengthening the socialist state, developing workers revolutionary democracy, and consistently promoting the principles of legality, socialist ethics, and equity. Permeated by the ideas and characteristics of revolutionary humanism, the original and renewing doctrine formulated by you in connection with protecting the supreme assets of our socialist society, scientifically substantiates and largely guides the activity of the Ministry of Interior and its mobilizes us, so that, in close cooperation with the other state bodies, with the democratic bodies, and the people's masses, we are able to vigilantly defend our state security, socialist ownership, public order and discipline, the working people's rights and freedoms, and our homeland's independence and sovereignty.

On this occasion, too, we express our fervent gratitude for the many-sided support we have constantly received from you and we assure you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Supreme Commander, that, inspired by your excellent example of enthusiastic patriotism, revolutionary passion, and devotion, we will act with dedication and communist responsibility to commendably implement the tasks falling on us under the historic decisions of the 13th RCP Congress, thus making an increased contribution to defending the working people's revolutionary achievements and carrying out the great work of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

Long live the Comrade Supreme Commander!

MIKULIC SPEAKS TO JOURNALISTS ON FEC WORK

LD140432 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TANJUG) -- The FEC has major tasks in further implementing the stabilization program and it will persist in carrying them out, within the limits of its possibilities and constitutional authority. We are working very intensively on putting these tasks into operation. When we finish this, hopefully soon, we will inform the SFRY Assembly about the measures the FEC will take, and we will submit proposals to the Assembly for adopting decisions that are in its competence. At the same time we will suggest to the republics and provinces that they too, in keeping with their constitutional authority, adopt measures, said Branko Mikulic, FEC president, at a meeting of Serbian journalists in Belgrade today on the occasion of the 115th anniversary of the foundation of the Association of Journalists of this republic. The meeting was attended by about 300 journalists.

In one or two articles published in a section of the press, Mikulic added interest in being expressed in what the FEC is preparing, why it is keeping silent, whether it will propose the use of administrative measures and such like. We are hearing -- alledgedly because of the expectation that there will now go up, or that this is a reason for a price and personal income explosion.

It is true that in the FEC, its president announced, we are working on the preparation of decisions with which we will stimulate, by economic measures, the maintenance of production at the level stipulated in the resolution, and if possible above it. Furthermore, we will take measures to stimulate an increase in exports and the inflow of foreign currency, and we will reduce the growth of general (? joint) consumption to the level envisaged in the resolution. We will take measures to curb the further spiraling of inflation and protect the living standard. We wish to implement these goals by economic and not administrative measures. At no time did we consider freezing prices and personal incomes, Mikulic stressed.

Yugoslav society, Mikulic continued, is in a very complex phase of development and all organized socialist forces are confronted with the task of discovering an appropriate program of solutions to the economic, social, and political problems, choosing the basic guidelines of their actions and taking measures that solve these accumulated problems. In order to succeed in this, it is essential that we have the creative teamwork of science, politics, and ideology and concrete progressive measures and social actions. In addition, Mikulic added, we need qualified analyses of the situation, realistically-set goals, and ideo-political and action unity in the realization of these goals on a self-managing basis.

In other words, in the situation in which we now find ourselves, it is essential that we take such measures and actions in order to stop the negative trends, especially in the economic development of society but also in social life as a whole.

Accumulated contradictions in socioeconomic development are manifesting themselves not only in the obvious economic difficulties but also in the slowing down of the practive of socialism especially self-managing socialism.

In Mikulic's judgement, it is a matter of the ideological aggression of etatist and petit-bourgeois consciousness and practice and of the practical consequences of these tendencies, which are also manifesting themselves in some places in a loss of faith in the efficiency of socialist self-management and in the importance of self-managing initiative, as well as in the possibility of extending self-managing democracy in the organizations of associated labor and in society as a whole. This is reflected in a section of the organization of associated labor, among other things, in the distortion of the essence of self-managing organization, the disposal of social funds, in irrational management, low labor productivity, the transformation of social property into group ownership and the reduction of self-management to participation or so-called technocratic efficiency.

Bearing this in mind, the FEC president said the offensive course and development policy should also be supported in the ideological sphere. This means that we must defend theoretically and ideopolitically these directions of development (?and) everything that is pulling the country forward in economic, technological and overall social development. This offensive course and development policy presuppose, therefore, an ideological and political orientation toward realizing dynamic material development, the pooling of labor and resources and other forms of self-managing and business integration and the conduct of an active economic policy, including the removal of weak points in the economic system and in economic policy itself.

Further efforts are necessary by the whole of society, all subjective factors and every individual in order to implement the stabilization program and the medium-term and long-term plan of Yugoslavia's development, in order to implement as fully as possible persistent, synchronized and coordinated activities at all levels of social organization. It has been shown, Mikulic said, that the partial and nonintegrated activities or measures of the FEC and the SFRY Assembly alone cannot achieve much.

Of course, the FEC has an important role in this, Mikulic added, and indicated three main directions of FEC involvement. First, the taking and proposing of measures for stabilizing the trends in social production, starting from the well-known interdependence of production, exports, imports, the supply of the market, consumption and the development of prices. Acting on the totality of the relations of these and other categories is a coition for overcoming the causes of inflation as the greatest social and economic problems, which is consistently weakening the quality of socioeconomic development and the efficiency of basic production relations. With all possible economic measures we shall take up the battle against inflation by stimulating the growth of production and labor productivity. We will do this by harmonizing consumption with real possibilities in income, by interventions from the commodity reserves and the import of essential products and by a policy of an exchange rate for the dinar and interest rates and preventing fictitious incomes from being reported and by using measures for the social control of prices, if necessary, in a word, by strengthening the consciousness that this is the only way out of the crisis into economically healthy development, he stressed.

Mikulic noted, in particular, that great weaknesses in the tax system and in the tax policy have been expressed and this has frustrated the conduct of a more efficient economic policy. The FEC will shortly propose a basis for adopting appropriate solutions in this field, too, or rather, an agreement on the united organization of this segment of the economic system and its consistent implementation. This agreement between the republics and the provinces will contribute to the unity of the economic system and to the more efficient functioning of the unified Yugoslav market. This will not divest the republics or provinces of power in the conduct of a tax policy but, with the harmonized solutions in the field of the tax system and tax policy, which the republics and provinces decide upon, will contribute to the unity of the economic system and the market to give an impetus to development and prevent the embezzlement of obligations toward society.

Otherwise, Mikulic said, tax policy in our country is thought of primarily as a state treasury and not as a very powerful and significant factor for directing and stimulating development.

He even mentioned several examples: You all know that in our country capacities are used very poorly. A contribution to their better use could be made if, in the republics and provinces, decisions were taken on work in the third shift being freed from all contributions and taxes on income and personal incomes, except for health protection and invalid and pension insurance. Such measures could also be applied to the second harvest in agriculture both in the social sector and on individual holdings.

Productive employment could also be stimulated by a suitable tax policy, among other things, in such a way as to liberate all the newly employed from having to pay contributions on their personal incomes, for, let us say, 2 or 3 years, except for health protection and invalid and pension insurance. In this way an impetus could be given to and a reduction made of the number of workers who are in unproductive jobs, allowing them to go into production, in which cases this instrument of economic policy could also be applied.

Surely, through tax policy, the saving of electrical energy could be achieved, among other things in such a way that all the benefits of saving would remain in the organizations of associated labor, and would not be the object of distribution with the other participants in the distribution of income. Then there is great scope in limiting uneconomic, unproductive investments, among other things, in such a way as to introduce a special tax on the previously calculated value of the investment for some product where we already have duplicated capacities -- for example, refrigerators, slaughterhouses, sugar refineries and so on. If someone wants to build a capacity like this and invest in an uneconomic project he must pay such and such an amount of tax and in this way there will be a disincentive.

A tax policy could also significantly stimulate the development of small businesses, export.... also to get a grip on monopoly and inflationary income, limit general and common consumption and so on. Alternatively, contributions and taxes on personal incomes are such that they are making live labor very expensive and organizations of associated labor are shunning the employment of new workers.

The FEC has not yet announced the measures we prepared because it is still at the stage of analyzing and linking together the individual measures. The work has not yet been brought to an end but it will be by the end of the month, Branko Mikulic said.

Then numerous questions were asked by journalists and Mikulic replied. One of them was: Is agriculture a priority matter for the FEC?

Answering in the affirmative, Mikulic added that our priorities, when it came to realizing economic stabilization are agriculture, tourism, and the large number of specialist cadres. It is a great pity, he added, that a great number of specialist cadres are not employed. As for agriculture, we are now at the stage of perfecting a unified, integrated system out of several measures, which we are thinking of proposing at the end of June. A tax on uncultivated land should be introduced. In the republics and provinces regulations on the use of land have been adopted, but they are not being implemented.

One of the questions was: Will the FEC become more open to the public? I hope, Mikulic replied, that no one was expecting FEC sessions to be open to the press, but we shall be making more of a practice of holding news conferences, with which we would acquaint them with the measures we are taking. It is our intention to make progress, too, with the adoption of federal laws. In fact, the proposal of such an act would be tested in a specific number of organizations of associated labor and the suggestions would then be collected. This would be the basis for a more qualified preparation of the law.

Mikulic then said -- replying to a question as to whether or not ideological discussions on commodity production as a way out of the crisis are still going on -- that we have long been in a dangerous position between the representatives of administrative measures and those who took the view that we have an indexing of everything and that in this way we are taking things to an absurd conclusion. The Brazilian, Argentine, and Israeli models are suggested, according to which inflation would be allowed to reach 500 percent before applying shock treatment.

If we had a more peaceful situation with inflation, if we had greater supply on the market, if we had greater foreign exchange funds and carried out imports [as received] and economic pressure on prices in the country, Mikulic believes, we would have been able to revitalize the market in all its elements that are necessary for the economically healthy growth of the economy, for economic competition in the market and thus also for the affirmation of commodity production in the conditions of self-management. At present, however, we do not have the conditions for this, but the way out is not to be sought in a one-sidedly conceived liberalization of prices, nor in the use of administrative measures. In our present conditions we must bring about a combination of both economic stimulation and economic force.

I do not, therefore, think that the legality of commodity production should be brought into question. We are convinced that this is our outlook but at the present time we are not fulfilling the conditions for the complete liberalization of prices. This is not a reason for bringing commodity production and its character into question. No modern society, either capitalist or socialist, is, however, free from the influences of the market, but an uncontrolled situation could lead to a collapse.

In any case, in my opinion, we have become bogged down in problems that we must extricate ourselves from in an organized way, Mikulic stressed.

The FEC does not operate as a body of parity. We have succeeded in freeing ourselves from the influence of the republics and provinces in the questions which are on the agenda. In this regard I am satisfied, Mikulic said, replying to the question on if the republics and provinces influence FEC decisions.

The measures we will take, especially for curbing inflation, will, in the near future, but not this year, lead to the creation of conditions for the gradual stabilization of the dinar and to the transition to some forms of its convertability. When this is at issue, the central question is inflation, and we must solve it. We have a high growth of all kinds of consumption. When we solve this, then we can talk about the solution of the position of the dinar as a whole, Mikulic said, replying to a question related to these problems.

One question was how the FEC will get over the alleged exclusive right of the republics and provinces to have their say in the distribution of energy and other stretegic raw materials.

As for coal, the FEC president said, the problem is smaller, because we already have joint ventures in the constructionn of common electrical energy capacities. This is, however, a current question with respect to the use of the Drina River. On this river capacities have been constructed, some are under construction, and an agreement between three republics, Serbia, Bosnia-Hercegovina and Montenegro, in connection with the solution of the proble of the Tara River, ensures that Montenegro will be, for the most part, compensated for the losses resulting from the power station not being built on this river. Also, he added, the construction of a power station on the Drina River will mean that some small towns will be submerged, so it is necessary to assess if this is profitable. The consciousness as to whether or not the pooling of resources opens up new possibilities for the construction of energy capacities will grow relatively rapidly.

The problem of nuclear power stations, Mikulic added, should be looked at very seriously both from the point of view of the use of one's new sources and from the point of view of the protection of the environment and human health, as well as from the point of view of technological progress.

New technology in this field should also be comprehended. I do not see at this time that this question is so urgent that we should be overly worried about it.

We have formed an FEC Commission for Nuclear Energy. We have not held a meeting yet, but I wish to assure you that all this will be looked at in a very expert way and that a decision will not be adopted hastily nor concealed from the public. We have learned lessons especially from Chernobyl and other catastrophies. This is a serious warning. A few days ago when a comrade asked me what is going to happen with nuclear power stations, I said that I was reminded of the song "Cool Down, Boy." One of the questions was whether the FEC envisages measures with respect to the limiting of official journeys and the adoption of decisions on, for example, the concluding of all contracts with foreign partners in Yugoslavia.

We cannot impose on all foreign partners the signing of all contracts in Yugoslavia, but personally I believe, as this has not yet been discussed at an FEC session, that the conditions of official journeys abroad should be regulated across the board in a suitable way so as to determine the obligations of the organizations of associated labor and other socio-legal entities and that suitable platforms also be established for official journeys with the purpose of the journeys being defined.

It should be established which person could best accomplish a given task, the period of his stay, official travel expenses, and that after the journey a report should be submitted together with receipts for expenses incurred. I believe that order must be introduced into this, just as we have introduced it into the official journeyings of state and other functionaries abroad, replied the FEC president.

Losses in the economy are a major problem. For years we have been dragging along these loss-makers who are pulling us backward, and the losses are increasing. We also need to look seriously at the causes of losses and to what extent they have arisen and are arising from irresponsible solutions in the economic system (for example in the calculation of exchange rate differences). I have a notion to put this question on the agenda this year.

I would say something else, however, in connection with this, he said, in reply to a question concerning the extent to which the maintenance of those making a loss will be tolerated. In those organizations of associated labor for which it is known, quite certainly, that we cannot reverse their loss-making situation, it would be much more profitable for workers to be transferred to the budgets of the sociopolitical communities and for them to be paid a personal income rather than for them to go on producing losses. I, personally, am convinced that in our country very little attention is devoted to the rewarding of cadres who work well in management functions and I would say, also to the economic punishment of those who work very badly.

While we are on the subject of loss-makers, Milulic added, there is also the one-sided view that now this means a writing-off of all social resources, a virtual renunciation both of the workshop and of everything else. Greatest attention should be devoted to changing production programs and closing those capacities that obviously do not have any prospects.

What can you say about restructuring in connection with the relative backwardness of the Republic of Serbia, and what is the FEC doing in this regard, was one question.

Yesterday I obtained a piece of information about this because we are now looking into these problems with which we are confronted in Macedonia, Monetenegro, Kosovo and the implementation of the conclusions of the SFRY Assembly in connection with the halting of the relative decline in the development of the SR of Serbia. According to this information, some of the measures that were adopted have already been taken, some are at the stage of being considered in the SFRY Assembly, or in the FEC, and some are being worked on by the competent federal organs.

With amendments to the law on credit relations with foreign countries for credits of the international bank, the SR of Serbia has been granted a credit line of $130 million for structural adaptation. Also, with the FEC decisions on the increase in the price of electrical energy, the electric power industry of Serbia is in an improved position. Of course, not only it, because Serbia is a big exporter of energy so it has particular interest in this in the framework of Yugoslavia.

Moreover, in the conversion of credit from the new money issue for credits in permanent working assets, the SR of Servia has obtained the same treatment as the economically insufficiently developed republics (I am thinking of Bosnia-Hercegovina). [Word indistinct] is the more favorable position of Macedonia and Montenegro and in view of their specific problems.

The following measures are under consideration in the assembly: Draft changes to the customs tarriff law that would reduce the duty on equipment for the undeveloped regions in the SR of Serbia of 50 percent, as well as a draft law on the covering of exchange rate idfferences on foreign credits which in part envisages the covering of exchange rate differences on foreign credits for artificial fertilizer, copper, and ferrous metals. Draft changes and amendments are being prepared to the agreement for the earmarking of solidarity funds for the removal of the consequences of the earthquake in Kopaonik and a proposal of measures for intended production, Mikulic said.

Branko Mikulic was also asked why Ilija Vakic was elected to the FEC, despite the fact that several hundred veterans from Kosovo who live in Belgrade, requested that a different solution be found. In addition, Vakic was not invited to the Yugoslav veterans congress.

A delegation of the FEC and not anyone individually was invited to the veterans' congress, Mikulic said. It wad decided that Radovan Makic and I would go to the congress. We assumed that at the congress there would be alot of talk about economic questions, about which Makic, who in recent years has been governor of the People's Bank of Yugoslavia, knows a lot. The province of Kosovo proposed Ilija Vakic for membership of the FEC. When I made consultations for the election of FEC members as a whole, this candidacy was discussed in a sufficiently broad circle.

In the consultations I had in the organs of the federation no one objected to the election of Ilija Vakic. When I heard of the objection from the veterans' meeting, I turned to the provincial leadership. They stuck to their proposal and I accepted this. In the SFRY Assembly, too, when the FEC was elected, no one demanded that Vakic should not be elected, Branko Mikulic said at the meeting of the Serbian journalists.

REGULAR CONSULTATIONS OPEN WITH IMF IN BELGRADE

LD121448 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 0913 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jun (TANJUG) -- Regular consultations between a Yugoslav delegation, led by Slobodan Stanojevic, deputy governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, and an IMF mission headed by Gyorgy Szapary have opened in Belgrade. The consultations are being held on the basis of the provisions of article VI of the IMF Statute, and are part of the procedure under which economic trends in Yugoslavia are monitored.

These are the first consultative talks between Yugoslavia and the IMF since the agreement was reached not to apply 1-year so-called stand-by arrangements. The consultations will last until 20 June.

KOMMUNIST ARTICLE ON NONALIGNMENT CRITICIZED

AU152003 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 0800 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Dragan Colovic commentary from the "Sunday at 10" program]

[Text] KOMMUNIST, journal of the CPSU Central Committee, has recently carried an article entitled "Nonaligned Movement -- An Important Factor of Peace and Progress." According to the journal, the Nonaligned Movement has turned into the broadest all-democratic international association of newly liberated countries which has become an important factor in world politics in recent times.

Even if we leave aside the fact that the movement is proclaimed to be an association, what attracts attention is KOMMUNIST's view that points out, and we quote, that nonaligned countries have always relied and continue to rely upon the leading forces of our planet and that together with those forces they are fighting to solve essential problems. Under the leading forces of our planet the journal obviously means the countries of the so-called socialist community and their most reliable allies. In theat connection, KOMMUNIST several times recalls the joint activity of nonaligned and socialist countries and speaks about the nonaligned countries' support for Gorbachev's ideas, and so on.

Such views deserve special attention, and this is why: Over the past 25 years, the Nonaligned Movement has not acted together with the countries of the socialist community as a joint member. The fact is, that for 25 years the Nonaligned Movement has been active as an independent, non-bloc factor in international relations and that precisely for that reason it has developed into a global, political, and moral force in the modern world. It is true that the views of the countries of the so-called socialist community, and others well, frequently coincided with the views and actions of the Nonaligned Movement. However, views and ideas of the Nonaligned Movement were founded and implemented by Nehru, Al-Nasir, Tito, and their followers, and by such articles an attempt is now made to present those authentic ideas and actions of the nonaligned countries as being one's own, of course under a somewhat different cover.

Apart from this, one notices another attempt of the Soviet journal KOMMUNIST: The United States is declared the main enemy of the Nonaligned Movement, by which the Nonaligned Movement is ascribed a characteristic of exclusively anti-imperialistic orientation, and the entire movement is presented as a broader world anti-imperialist front. By this again, the above-mentioned leading forces of our planet, that is, some other forces, forces outside of the movement, are put to the force again. The Soviet journal also concludes that those other, leading forces, are the main inspiration for the actions of the Nonaligned Movement, too. We quote: The Nonaligned Movement draws inspiration from the fact that its ideals and aims are met with the understanding and support of world socialism. It turns out from this that had it not been for this understanding and support of those leading forces, the Nonaligned Movement would not have presented a large political force of international relations, nor would its struggle in the interest of peace and progress exist.

What is involved are obviously approaches that only differ in form from similar previous ones, but their essence remains the same: The aim is to ring ideological, political, and other divisions into the Nonaligned Movement, and, if possible, to redirect it and finally subordinate it to the interests and needs of one bloc in its ideological and military-politic confrontation with the other bloc.

Finally, what is most confusing to a careful reader of the article carried by the CPSU Central Commettee organ KOMMUNIST is the fact that it quotes many leaders of the Nonaligned Movement, but that it does not even mention President Tito, one of the founding fathers of the Nonaligned Movement, as is pointed out by many other objective and well-intentioned articles on the brief but tempestuous 25-year long history of nonalignment.

President Tito has enjoyed and is still enjoying an exceptional reputation in the owrld as a man of principles and a harbinger of peace, as Sekou Toure put it when he presented President Tito with a special recognition at the Sixth Nonaligned Summit in Havana in 1979. President Tito was not only this, but also a firm fighter for the independent and non-bloc character of the Nonaligned Movement.

Persistently advocating the original nonalignment, he managed during his lifetime to make the Nonaligned Movement be and remain an autonomous, independent, and active factor of world politics, and not someone's reserve. It seems that the real reason for the CPSU Central Committee journal KOMMUNIST to forget to mention Tito's name among those people to whose activity the Nonaligned Movement and international community owe over 4 decades of peace, lies exactly there.

MILITARY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR VISIT

LD151815 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1450 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jun (TANJUG) -- Colonel General Zorko Canadi, the chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA), who has been at the head of a military delegation on a friendly and working visit to the USSR Armed Forces, has returned to Belgrade today. Besides talks with his host, Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev, the chief of staff of the USSR Armed Forces, and other high-ranking military leaders, Col Gen Zorko Canadi, with members of the delegation, visited some units and institutions of the Soviet Army. During its stay in the friendly and socialist country, the YPA delegation was also received by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, the USSR minister of defense.

Zorko Canadi and members of the delegation were welcomed back at Batajnica Airport by Lieutenant Colonel General Slavko Djurdjevic, Vice Admiral Sveto Letica, Lieutenant Colonel General Zdravko Loncar, and Major General Nikola Maravic. The welcoming ceremony was also attended by Eduard Krasavin, the charge d'affaires at the USSR Embassy in Yugoslavia and Major General Vyacheslav Bronin, the military, navy and air attache.

VJESNIK REPLIES TO ROMANIAN WEEKLY'S ATTACK

AU141548 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jun 86 p 5

[Editorial article: "Attack by Romanian journal ROMANIA LITERARA on VJESNIK: Anger Without Reason"]

[Text] We searched for it in the foreign political columns of VJESNIK (where it would be logical to search); we then searched for it on our page 5 among the commentaries under "In The Foreground"; we searched for it in the cultural columns, in the "7 Days" supplement, in the Sunday VJESNIK...but we could not find anywhere "an unsigned article in VJESNIK which leaves the impression that it represents the view of the editorial board," containing theses that are "reactionary, malicious, and slander the history of the Romanian nation."

Finally, we found it; a small column -- "Daily Lexicon" -- on 24 February 1986 carried an article "Transylvania" containing statements which -- quite understandably -- provoked the critical remarks quoted above and many others by two Romanian university professors, published on 29 May on two full pages of ROMANIA LITERARA, the Romanian writers weekly. In this extensive article, the writers say that "There is no exucse for the daily VJESNIK and for the ease with which it made its columns available to a provocator who is... a dilettante, a falsifier, and an element with revisionist views."

We, too, are of the opinion that there is no exucse. Although the article was published in a modest column, on a page which contains columns intended for the recreation of readers, in a column that is unsigned not because one wants to create "the impression that it represents the view of the editorial board" but precisely because it is of minor importance to the editors and virtually not binding, there is no excuse simply because somebody -- in this case two Romania professors -- felt insulted by it.

Writing about world events and about neighbors, VJESNIK constantly avoids succumbing to demonization, and it avoids senseless praise as well as attacks in a way that anybody could justifiably find insulting.

If one talks about Romania and if we limit ourselves to VJESNIK of this year only, have not -- precisely starting with the New Year's issue, which carried an article about President Ceausescu as one of the protagonists of the happenings in the Balkans -- these columns contained only articles which were objective, considerate, and well-intentioned toward our neighboring country?

We must therefore conclude that ROMANIA LITERARA nevertheless exaggerated, making a mountain out of a mole hill, considering that everything that VJESNIK otherwise writes about Romania refutes some accidentally published nonsense in "daily Lexicon," prepared from the General Encyclopedia of the Yugoslav lexicographical Institute published in 1982. Of course, it was not a reflection of the official Yugoslav policy, simply because VJESNIK, like the other public media in this country, is not an official government organ. Unless some other intent stands behind this "mountain" -- and such speculation is not acceptable among serious people -- we would consider the case closed.

[This article is illustrated by a reduced facsimile of page 10 of VJESNIK of 24 February, 1986, showing the "Daily Lexicon" with the article on Transylvania of about 400 words, squeezed between the "On This Day" column marking an event in 1386 and a feature entitled "From All Sides."]

MAMULA LEADS MILITARY DELEGATION ROMANIA VISIT

LD160934 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0833 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, has left at the head of a military delegation of the Armed Forces of the SFRY on an official and friendly visit to the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania. During his stay in the neighboring, friendly and socialist country Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula and members of the military delegation will have talks with his host, Colonel General Vasile Milea, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on some questions of inter-army cooperation of the Armed Forces of the two countries and on the further improvement of relations in the sphere of the military-economic complex.

At Batajnica Airport Admiral Mamula and members of the delegation were seen off by Colonel General Zorko Canadi, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, Colonel General Milan Daljevic, under secretary at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; Lieutentant Colonel General Anton Tus, commander of the Air Force and Air Defense; and Vice Admiral Sveto Letica and Romanian Ambassador to Yugoslavia Dumitru Popa.